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XINHUA REVIEWS U.S. STAND IN NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

OW041522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 81

["Roundup: South-North Dialogue Seen From World Bank Meeting" -- XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Washington, October 3 (XINHUA) -- The annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank ended here today.

The four-day meeting was attended by finance ministers and central bankers from over 140 member states including more than 3,000 representatives. They examined ways to increase aid by the industrialized countries for the developing countries through the two lending agencies under the very grave economic situation of the world.

This was the first annual meeting of the two agencies after cabinet reshuffles in major industrialized countries such as the United States, France, Japan and Italy. It has drawn widespread interest as it took place on the eve of the South-North summit scheduled in Mexico. The course of the meeting shows that both South and North long to strengthen cooperation and jointly deal with economic challenges, but there are big differences on many issues between the industrialized and developing countries. So, it remains a very arduous task for them to promote dialogue and mutual understanding. A decisive point is whether the industrialized countries would change their passive attitude towards the developing countries in this connection.

At the annual meeting, many developing countries requested the IMF and the World Bank to collect more funds and reinforce their lending capability so as to relax conditions for credits and meet the urgent needs of developing countries in coping with the shortage of capital and speeding up economic development. They also put forward many reasonable proposals aimed at readjusting South-North relations and promote the transformation of economic structures of the states in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, justice and equity.

However, the United States and certain other developed nations took a passive attitude. Addressing the meeting, U.S. President Reagan asked the developing countries to "believe in the magic of the market place" but not to rely on aid from the developed countries.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan and other senior U.S. officials indicated that the United States could not increase its contribution to the two international financial organizations any more. They also exerted pressure on them, criticizing their "laxity" in granting loans to developing countries and demanding that they reduce the amount and harden the terms. They even urged the developing countries to seek help from private financial sources. In a word, what they stand for is that the Western countries should not support developing countries through government channels or multilateral arrangements. This reflects another important tendency in the U.S. policy towards the Third World since the Reagan administration came to power.

The American position has caused anxiety and resentment among the developing countries. Many pointed out that the U.S. proposal was far from being wise, that it would neither help improve the "North-South" relationship nor change the old economic order, but would only obstruct the progress of the world economy. Even among the developed countries, few identified themselves with the U.S. position.

The majority believed the Americans had gone too far and they showed more sympathy for the developing countries. The current meeting did not fully accept the U.S. demand but nor did it make any important decision. On the whole it only maintained the status quo.

During the meeting, the developing countries called on the United States and other developed countries to face up to the following problems:

First, every country has its own economic difficulties at present. However, the economic problems facing many developing countries, particularly low income, oil-importing countries, are more serious. Their difficulties are inseparable from the economic policies and economic crises of the developed countries, both from a historical point of view and from the analysis of the current situation. The conference of ministers of the "group of 24" developing countries held at the eve of the annual meeting pointed out that the balance of payments deficit of the low income, oil-importing countries had increased from 84 billion dollars in 1980 to 97 billion in 1981. The U.S. policy of high interest rate alone had cost the developing countries six to eight billion dollars in terms of interest.

Second, the economy of the developed and developing countries depends on each other. It is true that the developing countries need aid from the developed countries. But, the latter cannot do without the energy, raw materials, markets and places for investment of the developing countries. If the economy of the developing countries cannot make progress, the economic recovery of the developed countries would slow down in turn. The speech delivered at the meeting by Ali Wardhana, finance minister of Indonesia, has made its point. He said the developed countries should realize that "their action or lack of action necessarily has repercussions on the rest of the world which in turn would have an impact on themselves.... The external side of their economies will suffer and therefore affect their domestic situation if less-developed countries are so weakened that they cannot function properly." From different angles, a number of representatives from the developing countries specified the interdependence in North-South relations. A similar view was also stated clearly by some representatives from the developed countries.

Third, the North-South economic relations is by no means a simple economic issue. It should be considered from the viewpoint of the immediate international politics. Tension in North-South economic relations would naturally cause adverse political results which would harm both sides and even provide an opportunity for expansion by hegemonism.

The meeting shows that the South-North relations are facing many problems. However, if the developed and developing countries can first of all deepen their mutual understanding and reach identical views on such problems as finance and trade, they will promote the South-North dialogue and would be conducive to solving more outstanding issues that impair South-North relations and this will in turn expedite the global negotiations in the United Nations, give an impetus to the reforms of the economic structures of various countries and create conditions for the establishment of a new international economic order.

In a sense therefore, the meeting can be considered as a rehearsal of the South-North summit. Many developing countries have urged certain developed countries to adopt a positive attitude towards the approaching summit both politically and economically, and work together with the developing countries for its success.

NATIONAL DAY COMMEMORATION CONTINUES

Greetings From Foreign Leaders

OW021853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The heads of state or government of 39 countries and Secretary General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim have sent cables of greetings to Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang and Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

They are Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens, Governor General of Mauritius Burrenchobay, King of Spain Juan Carlos, President of Suriname Chinassen, Turkish head of state Kenan Evren, President of Iceland Vigdis Finnbogadottir, King of Sweden Carl Gustav, President of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis, Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean, President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou, President of Gambia Dawds Kairaba Jawara, Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id, Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, King of Morocco Hassan II, King of Jordan Husayn, President of the United Arab Emirates Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, King of Nepal Birendra, King of Thailand Phumiphon, President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre, President of Portugal Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of Uganda Milton Obote, King of Belgium Baudouin, President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Amir of Bahrain 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifa, Prime Minister of Finland Mauno Koivisto, President of Benin Mathieu Jerekou, President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka, President of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel, President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira, Prime Minister of Jordan Mudar Badran, President of Senegal Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister of Nepal Surya Bahadur Thapa, President of Tanzania J.K. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Chairman of the Revolution Council of Guinea Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Swiss Confederation Kurt Furgler, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, and Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius Satcam Boollell.

The Supreme People's Council of Laos and the Laotian Government also sent cables of greetings to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and the Chinese Government.

Further Greetings

OW031612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of some countries have sent messages to Chinese party, state and government leaders, greeting the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has sent a message to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

French President Francois Mitterrand, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, President of Peru Fernando Belaunde Terry, Speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament Mirza Gholam Hafiz, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat have also sent greetings to Chairman Ye Jianying.

President of the Congolese Party of Labor and President of the Republic of Congo Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and President of Rwanda Juvenal Habyarimana, and President of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo have also cabled greetings to Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, President of the Republic of Seychelles France Albert Rene, Chairman of the Military Committee of the National Recovery of Central Africa Andre Kolingba, and President of the State Council of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz, have sent congratulatory messages to Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Festivities in USSR, MPR, Poland

OWO20754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Celebrations of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China have been held by friendship societies in Moscow, Ulan Bator and Warsaw, according to reports reaching here.

They were sponsored respectively by the USSR Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association and the Polish-Chinese Friendship Association.

Chinese diplomatic envoys in these countries attended the celebrations.

Among the greeters were members of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, President of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association B. Dashzhamts and President of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Association Stefan Perkowicz and other officials.

Receptions in U.S., Europe, Oceania

OWO21658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was celebrated on September 30 and yesterday at the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations and the Chinese Embassies in the United States, Austria, Ireland, Papua New Guinea, Greece, Belgium, Finland, Denmark, Western Samoa and Spain.

Among those attending the celebrations were Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, president of the Austrian National Council Anton Benya, Chairman of the Irish Dail (House of Representatives) John O'Connell, Acting Prime Minister of Finland Eino Uusitalo, Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Johannes Virolainen, Governor General of Papua New Guinea Sir Tore Lokoloko, Acting Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Iambakey Okuk and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, the [name indistinct] Drakopoulos, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior were also present on the occasions.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES STRATEGIC UPGRADE PROGRAM

OW030806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 2 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan announced today at the White House a comprehensive strategic program for strengthening and modernizing the so-called triad system of land-based missiles, sea-based missiles and bombers as part of the administration's defense build-up plan against the growing Soviet military threat.

The announcement was made after the administration's eight-month review of the U.S. strategy for deterrence and the adequacy of the forces now available for carrying out the strategy. The administration had planned to make public the program earlier, but the announcement was delayed until today because of the controversy both within and outside the executive branch over the whole package, and the MX issue in particular.

Reagan said in his statement that during the last several years, a weakening in U.S. security posture has been particularly noticeable in its strategic nuclear forces and a "window of vulnerability" is opening -- one that would jeopardize the administration's hope for "serious, productive arms negotiations." Therefore, the administration is determined to halt the decline in America's military strength and restore that "margin of safety" needed for deterring foreign attacks.

The President outlined three objectives of his program: it will act as a deterrent against any Soviet action directed against the United States and its allies, provide the country with the capability to respond at a reasonable cost and within adequate time to any further growth in Soviet forces, and signal the U.S. resolve to maintain the strategic balance, "the keystone to any genuine arms reduction agreement with the Soviets."

Under the six-year 180.3 billion dollars strategic program, the Reagan administration reversed the Carter administration's plan to deploy 200 MX missiles in 4,600 holes in three western states. It decided to complete the MX missiles by deploying at least 100 in existing silos for Minuteman and Titan missiles while pursuing three long-term options -- airborne, landbase or deep underground -- for basing the MX aimed at reducing "the current vulnerability" of Soviet attack on the missiles.

On bombers, the administration proposed to construct and deploy some 100 B-1 bombers (shelved in 1977 by Jimmy Carter) and develop an advanced bomber with "Stealth" characteristics while continuing to deploy 3,000 cruise missiles on modified newer B-52s. It believes the B-1 is necessary to "bolster the strategic forces" during the critical 1980s and the "Stealth" will provide "high confidence" in 1990s.

Reagan ordered the continuing construction of Trident submarines at a rate of one per year in 1982-1987 and the development of larger and more accurate seabased ballistic missiles known as Trident 2 or D-5. The administration will deploy several hundred nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missiles in some existing submarines.

The main features of the Reagan program will also include the strengthening of communications and control system as well as cooperation with Canada on improving North America's air surveillance and defense.

Reagan said his program is "balanced and carefully considered" and will prevent U.S. adversaries from making the mistake of "underestimating the resolve and the will" of the United States to protect the nation and its allies.

Shortly after Reagan's announcement, some Senators and Congressmen expressed their disagreement with the package. Press comments held that the program would be "as controversial in the country as costly for the state." They cast doubt on whether the program will work as the administration has hoped.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF AWACS DEAL

HK030808 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 81 p 6

["Newsletter From Egypt" by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Xing Xiangchao [6717 6272 6389]:
"The Political Significance of the AWACS Deal"]

[Text] Reagan formally submitted to Congress on 1 October the question of selling AWACS planes and other weapons to Saudi Arabia. Due to Israel's stubborn opposition and the obstacles raised by the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States, a tense trial of strength is now in progress between the Reagan administration and the two Houses. It remains a very great question whether this weapons deal worth \$8.5 billion will be approved. Saudi Arabian Deputy Prime Minister Prince Aziz recently stated in a public speech: "We demand and continue to appeal for Arab unity and reject the influence of external forces; this is the only way to counteract Israel and those forces that support her and oppose Arab rights." Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani also declared that as far as Saudi Arabia was concerned, she was facing two main threats: the Soviet Union and Israel. "The former causes us to strengthen our friendship with the United States, while the latter actually affects this friendship. It is difficult to find a compromise between these two." This frank speaking of Saudi Arabian leaders expresses both denunciation of the recently announced establishment of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," and also resentment at the repeated obstacles to the AWACS deal.

The reasons for the great resistance to Saudi Arabia's purchase of AWACS planes from the United States are certainly not military. The United States has repeatedly put forward conditions for the sale of these planes and imposed all kinds of limitations regarding their areas of activity, collection of intelligence, and security of equipment. According to the estimates of military experts, the AWACS in Saudi Arabia will be able to play only 50 percent of their role due to these limitations. In addition, even if the U.S. Government wins the approval of Congress for the sale, it will be unable to deliver the aircraft to Saudi Arabia for 5 years. It will be more than 10 years before Saudi Arabian Air Force personnel are able to take over the planes and handle the intelligence they collect. Moreover, before Begin's recent visit to the United States, a group of Israeli experts was invited to America to view the AWACS planes, and they even flew in them for 10 hours. It can be said that the Israeli authorities already have a perfectly good idea of the capabilities and role of these planes after they have been subjected to numerous limitations. However, Israel and the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States cling without any letup to their stand of opposing Saudi Arabian possession of these planes. It is evident from this that at present and for a time to come, the main significance of the AWACS deal is political.

For many years the United States has pursued a Middle East policy of being partial to Israel. In the wake of Soviet aggression and expansion in the Middle East, and especially since its military occupation of Afghanistan, the Arab states have been facing a dual threat from Israel and from the Soviet Union. The Arab states urgently demand rational solutions of the problems caused by Israeli aggression and expansion, in order to gain stability and peace in the Middle East, and to unite on that basis to guard against the Soviet Union's southward expansion. In recent years Saudi Arabia has actively strengthened unity with the Gulf states, vigorously supported ceasefire in Lebanon, and put forward a seven-point proposal, which gained wide support, for the peaceful settlement of Middle East problems, all with this aim in mind. However, the policy conceptions of Saudi Arabia and the majority of the Arab states are far removed from U.S. considerations, and are even in conflict with them. The United States has repeatedly stressed giving priority consideration to Soviet expansion in the Middle East, but has never yet produced a concrete and practical plan for making Israel accept rational proposals for ending the long Arab-Israeli conflict. In addition, on these issues, such as the issue of Israeli expansion of housing areas in occupied zones, the United States has taken a great step backward. When Begin recently visited America, the United States and Israel established relations of "strategic cooperation." All this runs counter to Arab aspirations. In these circumstances, the U.S. authorities are very desirous of concluding the AWACS deal, in an attempt to provide a balance between the Arab states and Israel. The United States recently declared that if the AWACS deal failed to succeed, she would reconsider "strategic cooperation" with Israel. This is what U.S. intentions are. As far as the Arab people are concerned, they will see from the success or failure of the AWACS deal how much of a role the United States can in fact play in the face of stubborn opposition from Israel and the pro-Israeli lobby in America.

Saudi Arabia has already stated that if the AWACS deal falls through, she will buy AWACS planes from Britain. The British Government immediately expressed its agreement to this.

FANG YI MEETS WITH TEMPLE UNIVERSITY BIOLOGIST

OW030922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with (Mann Chiang Niu), professor of the Department of Biology of the Temple University of the United States, and his wife (Pao Ying Chang) at the Great Hall of the People.

Professor (Mann Chiang Niu) is a scientific advisor of the Institute of Developmental Biology of the Academy of Sciences of China. He arrived here in the middle of May for annual cooperations in research work.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON SINO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS

HK040408 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0114 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- An article entitled "The Truth About Sino-Vietnamese Relations," by the editorial board of GUOJI WENTI YANJIU (STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS) published in the second issue of the journal, which has just come out, points out that there has long been traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, and the friendly intercourse between them and their mutual assistance constitute the main current in relations between the two countries. The Le Duan clique's opposition to China is the result of its cooperation with the expansionist policy of Soviet social imperialism and of pushing regional hegemonism in Southeast Asia. The article also points out that if Vietnam withdraws its forces from Kampuchea and abandons its regional hegemonism, there can be normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

This editorial board article, which is more than 20,000 characters long, first recalls the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. This friendship entered a new stage after the founding of the PRC.

The article dwells on the large amounts of aid provided to Vietnam by the frugal Chinese people. The article says: According to statistics, in 20 years the total value of Chinese aid to Vietnam exceeded \$20 billion. This aid included sufficient light and heavy weapons, ammunition and other military supplies to equip a 2 million-strong army, navy and air force, hundreds of production enterprises and repair and assembly plants, 300 million meters of cloth, 30,000 motor vehicles, several hundred kilometers of railroad and complete sets of track, locomotives and rollingstock, over 5 million tons of grain, over 2 million tons of gasoline, over 3,000 kilometers of oil pipelines, and several hundred million U.S. dollars in cash, and so on. No conditions were attached to China's aid to Vietnam, and most of it was gratis. A small part was in the form of interest-free loans.

The Chinese people were eager to meet the needs of the Vietnamese people in the course of aiding Vietnam. The first batch of type-56 semi-automatic rifles and assault rifles produced in China, the newly developed light-heavy machine guns and the type-62 heavy boat bridges were supplied on a priority basis to Vietnam without equipping out own forces with them first. In the case of certain weapons such as antiaircraft guns and radars, China preferred to let her own forces do without them, because domestic production was inadequate, in order to support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist the United States. Sometimes quite a lot of military hardware was taken away from the PLA units using it in order to meet urgent needs. Due to the fact that there was not enough steel for the oil pipelines supporting the Vietnam war, China did not stint to delay construction of a strategic oil pipeline then being laid within China. Apart from material aid, during a period of 28 years China dispatched over 20,000 experts and advisers and over 300,000 engineering and antiaircraft personnel to Vietnam. Several thousand outstanding sons and daughters of China sacrificed their precious lives in order to support the Vietnamese people, and over 1,000 of them were buried on Vietnamese soil.

The article says: Chairman Ho Chi Minh greatly cherished Sino-Vietnamese friendship. He told Chairman Mao Zedong in 1955: "In ancient times the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples were friends in adversity, and today they are comrades-in-arms in carrying out revolution together." He also said: "There is profound friendship between Vietnam and China; we are both comrades and brothers."

In the past the leaders of Vietnam also acknowledged the positive role of China's aid in winning victory in the Vietnam war, providing medical treatment for the wounded, reviving and developing the economy and improving the people's living standards.

Pham Van Dong said in 1974: "Whatever the circumstances, the Chinese party and government have constantly and selflessly provided support and aid for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggles and their efforts to rebuild their homes." Le Duan too said in 1975: "It is evident that we could not have gained the success we have but for the support of China, which has achieved victory in revolution. This is the logic of history." However, proceeding from their requirements in opposing China, the Vietnamese authorities later ate their own words and launched slanders and vicious attacks on China's aid.

Analyzing the origin and development of the differences between China and Vietnam, the article says, Sino-Vietnamese relations were extremely close in the 1950's. After open polemics broke out between China and the Soviet Union over problems of line in the international communist movement, although certain differences of opinion occurred between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties and states, generally speaking, Sino-Vietnamese relations were still very good up to the mid-1960's.

After the Brezhnev clique came to power in the Soviet Union in 1964, Vietnam gradually leaned toward the Soviet Union. To meet the Soviet Union's requirements in opposing China, in exchange for Soviet rewards, the Vietnamese authorities first made use of historical issues in order to oppose China, and then proceeded to occupy Chinese territory, instigate border clashes, and persecute and expel the Overseas Chinese.

On the eve of the liberation of Saigon in April 1975, the Vietnamese authorities seized the chance to occupy six islands of the Nansha Archipelago, which belongs to China. At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities launched vigorous propaganda to the effect that the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagos "are Vietnamese territory." They also revised the maps they had published themselves in order to include the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagos in Vietnamese territory. As for the Beibu Gulf (Tonkin Gulf), which had never been demarcated, Vietnam groundlessly fabricated a "Beibu Gulf marine boundary," moving its boundary line over to the side of China's Hainan Island. It wanted to demarcate two-thirds of the Beibu Gulf as Vietnamese waters. China naturally refused to accept this totally unreasonable demand. The Vietnamese authorities then started to carry out planned, organized and targeted incidents on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and constantly nibbled away at and occupied Chinese territory.

The article also emphasizes: A very important reason why Sino-Vietnamese relations have become as bad as they are today is that the Vietnamese authorities worked hard to pursue regional hegemonism in Indochina, and in particular, launched a brazen armed invasion of Kampuchea.

Analyzing the background and causes of the anti-China policy pushed by the Vietnamese authorities, the article says: The victory in the war to resist the United States went to the heads of the Vietnamese authorities. They gained several billion U.S. dollars worth of arms and equipment and claimed to be "the world's third greatest military power." They became dizzy with success and swollen with expansionist ambitions, holding that the time had now come to put into effect their "Indochina federation" scheme and to exercise hegemony in Southeast Asia. However, this wishful thinking encountered resolute opposition from China, while gaining the Soviet Union's encouragement and support in many aspects. Vietnam and the Soviet Union forged a new alliance on the basis of their hegemonistic aspirations.

The article points out in conclusion: The Vietnamese authorities are totally to blame for the deterioration in Sino-Vietnamese relations. This has caused the Chinese Government and people profound pain. The Chinese side still hopes that China and Vietnam, two neighbors linked by mountains and rivers, will get along with each other in a friendly way.

In 1979 we took the initiative to propose talks with Vietnam on state relations between the two countries, and after the talks opened we even put forward a set of principles, proposals for improving relations. Although the Vietnamese authorities have run into ever-stronger opposition and encountered more and more difficulties in pushing their regional hegemonist policy, their ambitions are still far from dead today. China has made a lot of effort in order to revive the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Premier Zhao Ziyang recently stated on China's behalf: China is prepared to normalize state relations with Vietnam as soon as Vietnam withdraws its forces from Kampuchea and abandons regional hegemonism.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS

Meets Li Xiannian

OW251650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with Australian Minister for Health Michael John Randel MacKellar and his party here today. In an atmosphere of friendship, they had a wide-ranging conversation.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Zinzhong and Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn attended the meeting.

Signs Technical Cooperation Agreement

OW021530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between the governments of China and Australia on a program of technical cooperation for development was signed in the Great Hall of the People here today. Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Michael John Randal MacKellar, Australian minister of health, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Present at the signing ceremony were Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE FORCES HOLD TALKS

OW041902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The ad hoc committee of Kampuchea's three resistance forces announced here tonight that at their sixth meeting, they reached an important stage in the discussion of the fundamental principles for setting up a coalition government. At the previous two meetings, the three parties had lengthy exchanges of views on the political principles and the platform of the proposed coalition government.

A press release issued after the latest meeting said that the three parties had reached a stage "which requires them to refer back to their respective leaders." The ad hoc committee decided to meet again at a later date. All sources of the three groups declined to disclose any detail of the meeting.

SIHANOUK, SON SANN GREET NATIONAL DAY

OW031527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk wrote a letter to Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping on September 30 in observance of the 32nd anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Son Sann, president of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, also sent a message to Premier Zhao Ziyang on September 30 in observance of China's National Day.

COMMENTARY ON USSR-KARMAL AFGHANISTAN PROPOSAL

OWO21201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program: "The Soviet Union Is Laying Obstacles to the Settlement of the Afghan Issue"]

[Text] At the time the 36th UN General Assembly session was to be convened this year, the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime once again threw out a proposal for the political settlement to the Afghan issue. It seemed that they wanted to work out a solution to the problem concerning Afghanistan, but in fact the proposal was dished up to reject and deceive international public opinion and to prepare for the permanent presence of the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan.

Managed exclusively by the Soviet Union, the Karmal regime on 24 August threw out a so-called new eight-point proposal for the political settlement to the Afghan issue. In comparison with the regime's May 1980 proposition, the so-called new proposal indicates no fundamental change of Kabul's position on the issue, except that the wording of the proposal is somewhat flexible. It is, indeed, merely a patchwork of the views and propositions previously stated by the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime in Kabul. In some aspects, it indicates that they are pursuing an even harder line than ever before. The regime's May 1981 proposition, for instance, generally says that no questions concerning the interests of Afghanistan should be discussed without the participation of the Karmal government. The new proposal, however, states in explicit terms that the current Afghan system, the composition of the Karmal regime and all questions concerning the internal affairs of Afghanistan must not be discussed. Carefully engineered by Moscow, this propaganda offensive launched by Karmal has been closely coordinated with the Soviet Union.

The Karmal regime had no sooner announced its new proposal than the Soviet newspapers began to carry the proposal in full and to energetically brag about it as a wide-ranging constructive and all-round proposal which is profoundly democratic and is marked by its principled stand and flexibility. In his speech at the UN General Assembly meeting on 22 September, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko even stated that an undeclared war against Afghanistan by foreign countries has been going on and he rejected the Western countries' proposition for an international conference on the Afghan issue. He publicly praised the Karmal regime's proposal, saying that it provides the basis for the political settlement to the Afghan issue and is a constructive program.

Naturally, it is not without reason that the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime threw out the so-called new proposal at this juncture, when the Soviets have been vehemently denounced by the international community since they invaded and occupied Afghanistan at the end of December 1979. Many international conferences, especially the UN General Assembly sessions, the nonaligned foreign ministers conferences and the Islamic conference organization, have unanimously demanded the Soviets unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Afghanistan, thus isolating the Soviet Union from the international community. Since its occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has sent some 100,000 troops to that country, spending \$4 million per day in military operations and is still unable to control the situation in Afghanistan. Soviet aggressor troops in that country, however, are taking increasingly heavy casualties. To permanently occupy Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, in the face of increasingly strong denunciation by international public opinion, has resorted to the strategy of using attack as a means of defense. First it urged the Karmal regime to dish up the so-called new proposal for the political settlement of the Afghan issue and then instructed its Foreign Minister Gromyko to energetically publicize the proposal at the current UN General Assembly meeting in an attempt to obstruct the world body from examining the Afghan issue.

An analysis of the Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly meeting and the Karmal regime's new proposal indicates that they mean the same thing by using different words.

Gromyko villainously attacked other countries for waging war against Afghanistan, declaring that an undeclared war against that country still is going on. The Karmal regime, in its so-called new proposal, harps on the same line, reiterating the shopworn Soviet tune that armed aggression and other subversive activities against Afghanistan still exist and that the Soviet Union dispatched a limited contingent of its army on the request of Afghanistan. These arguments totally contravene and distort the facts. The United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement and the Islamic conference organization have unanimously pointed out in clear terms that the Soviet troops' presence is an act of naked aggression. Public opinion the world over pointed out long ago that foreign troops invading Afghanistan are none other than Soviet troops who have torpedoed the most basic norms of international relations and the peace in the South Asian region.

Resorting to the logic of Josef Goebbels, the Soviet authorities have brushed aside all facts in the belief that a lie, if repeated a thousand times, would be truth. This is a fond dream. The Karmal regime proposed the convening of a regional conference bilaterally or trilaterally among Pakistan, Iran and the Karmal regime itself. With ulterior motives, Gromyko exhorted Pakistan to first be concerned about establishing and consolidating the peace in that region and described Afghanistan as a nonaligned sovereign state. He declared that any international conference on settling the Afghan issue would not work without the participation of the Karmal regime.

In fact, Afghanistan today is a country whose legitimate government has ceased to exist and whose sovereignty and nonaligned status have been violated. The Karmal regime is a proxy supported by Soviet bayonets. The international community is fully aware that if the Karmal regime is allowed to take part in international negotiations as the representative of Afghanistan, it would be tantamount to recognizing the regime's legitimacy, as well as recognizing the legitimacy of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the fait accompli caused by the Soviet invasion. What the Soviet Union and Karmal regime want to achieve is the crumbling of the anti-hegemonist countries' united struggle against the Soviet Union and ultimately sabotage the just and reasonable settlement of the Afghan issue.

Gromyko insisted that the Karmal regime's so-called new proposal was the "basis for a political settlement." He reiterated the need to "first obtain reliable international assurance that armed intervention and other forms of intervention against Afghanistan would be stopped and then the Karmal regime and the Soviet Union would jointly discuss and decide on the procedures and deadline for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Obviously, he was asking the Afghan people to abandon the struggle against the Soviet aggressors by offering international assurance" and asking the people of countries in the world to stop their support for the Afghan people's struggle and, at the same time, trying to find the ground for the Soviet refusal to withdraw troops from Afghanistan.

It has been a year since the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution demanding the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. However, running in the opposite direction of the overwhelming majority of countries in the world, the Soviet Union has shown no sign of changing its course while creating various obstacles to complicate the settlement of the Afghan issue. Thus, the world's public opinion has further seen through the Soviet hegemonists' detestable features which have stimulated the people all over the world to wage a more vigorous struggle against the Soviet hegemonists.

AFGHAN AIRCRAFT VIOLATE PAKISTANI AIRSPACE

OW041636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Two Afghan MIG-17 jets this morning violated Pakistani airspace and strafed a border post in Baluchistan, a press note of the Ministry of Defence said here today.

The jets which intruded into Pakistani airspace at 11:50 a.m. flew over the Domandi post and remained there for about twenty minutes. They circled over the post four times and in the fifth run strafed the post before flying away. Pakistani ground troops took necessary preventive measures and no damage was caused to the post.

It may be mentioned that two Afghan aircraft strafed this post earlier last month, injuring two civilians and damaging a building.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN THREE AFGHAN PROVINCES

OW041550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Fierce battles between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-Karmal troops took place in the past 10 days in Lowgar, Nangarhar and Konarha Provinces, according to press reports reaching here today.

An AP report quoting Kabul sources said more than 300 ruling party militiamen and a number of guerrillas were killed the past week in Lowgar. At least 12 enemy tanks, 16 armoured personnel carriers and several trucks were destroyed.

At Dashte Saqawa, 40 kilometers south of the capital on the Kabul-Gardez Highway, the guerrillas ambushed a government convoy. In retaliation, Soviet MIG jets and helicopter gunships bombarded the guerrilla positions. Casualties were not known. The report said about 350 Afghan soldiers at Dashte Saqawa opened fire on party militiamen and Soviet troops while heavy fighting was raging, and then defected to the guerrilla side.

It added that the Karmal regime's military drives in Konarha and Nangarhar Provinces had so far failed. The guerrillas continued to control the major highways in the region.

Russian helicopter gunships heavily shelled Kabul's suburban districts for three consecutive days last week, the report said. The bombing flattened hundreds of homes in several villages, killing a number of civilians.

It was reported that on September 21, rocket-firing guerrillas destroyed about 300 meters of a vital oil pipeline leading to the Russian base of Kelagai from the Soviet Union.

PRC-INDIA AMITY GROUPS MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW031616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Indian-Chinese friendship organizations held two meetings to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

A meeting organized by the India-China Friendship Association on Sept. 30 was attended by several representatives including Dr. S. Sway, MP, who presided at the meeting. Dr. Sway said the majority of the Indian people desired friendly relations with China and he had found a similar feeling among the Chinese people during his visits to China.

Another meeting held this evening was organized by five organisations: All India D. Kotnis Memorial Committee, All India Friends of China Association, India-China Chamber of Commerce, Indian Women's Society for India-China Friendship and Institute for Contemporary Chinese Studies.

Chinese ambassador to India, Shen Jian, attended both occasions and gave speeches.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER BEGINS VISIT

Departure From Bonn

OWO41648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his wife left here this morning for an official visit to China.

In a statement before departure, Genscher praised the cordial relations between the two countries and stressed that China's political weight in the world lent great significance to his talks in Beijing.

During his three-day visit, Genscher will exchange views with Chinese leaders on international issues and bilateral relations, including economic ties. He will stop over in Qatar for a few hours on his way to Beijing and hold talks with Qatar's leaders.

Meets With Huang Hua

LDO50954 Hamburg DPA in German 0838 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began his political talks in Beijing on Monday with the Chinese leadership. In the Great Hall of the People he first had a meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, to discuss the extension of cooperation between the two states and international problems. The exchange of views with Huang Hua and other top Beijing officials, including head of government Zhao Ziyang, is to continue on Tuesday.

At the start of the first round of talks Genscher handed to the Chinese foreign minister documents of presentation for scientific equipment which Chinese universities are to receive from the Federal Republic.

Prior to the meeting with Huang Hua Genscher had laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Chinese Revolution at the Square of Heavenly Peace a few hours after his arrival in Beijing.

The 10-man delegation of Federal German business representatives which is accompanying Genscher during his visit to the PRC lasting until Wednesday had in the meantime an initial talk with Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng. Problems in German-Chinese trade which have arisen as a result of Beijing's import restrictions are among the main topics of Genscher's visit. Other points are the technical aid for China granted by Bonn (scholarships, backing for research projects) and cultural cooperation. The exchange of views on international issues will concern primarily the situation in Europe -- in particular the Polish crisis -- and the so-called North Sea dialogue.

ITALY'S JOTTI HOLDS TALKS, TOURS COUNTRY

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OWO21347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a meeting this morning with Nilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, touched on the issue of Taiwan's return to the motherland.

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He said: "The Taiwan issue remains to be one of the important problems that we are faced with. This is an issue that concerns the cause of the reunification of the motherland. The nine-point proposal recently expounded by Chairman Ye Jianying is a fair and reasonable principle and policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification that we have put forward in the light of the actual situation. This has evoked favorable reaction internationally and it will certainly be approved by the people in Taiwan. I think that the proposal will be accepted by the Taiwan authorities, too."

The meeting was held in the Fujian Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Deng Xiaoping briefed Jotti on the history of the Chinese revolution.

Regarding China's socialist revolution and construction, Deng Xiaoping said: "Over the past 32 years we have done many things and have basically solved the people's problems of food and clothing." He added: "Internally we have achieved political stability and unity; externally we have carried out an open policy; the people of the whole country are now dedicated to construction and their living standard will gradually improve."

Jotti said: The recent speech by Chairman Ye Jianying on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the National Day reception were very well said. They tell that China needs peace. As a matter of fact, Europe, and the world as a whole, also need peace.

Also present at the meeting were Ou Tangliang, member of the NPC Standing Committee, Song Zhiguang, assistant foreign minister, and Peng Hua, director of the office in charge of foreign affairs of the NPC Standing Committee.

Accompanied by Ou Tangliang, President Jotti and his party departed Beijing for Xian by plane this afternoon to continue their visit. They were seen off at the guesthouse by Peng Chong, vice president of the NPC Standing Committee.

Visits Xian

AU022006 Rome ANSA in English 1936 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Xian, 2 Oct (ANSA) -- Jotti arrived in Xian, the ancient capital, from Beijing today to begin a six-day tour of the Chinese provinces to wind up her stay in the country.

The Italian house speaker arrived here after four days in Beijing concluded this morning with a meeting with China's most authoritative leader, Communist Party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Jotti's reception in Xian was another red-carpet affair with a welcoming committee led by the president of the people's assembly of Shaanxi, Ma Wenrui, the first secretary of the party provincial committee.

Visits Nanjing

OW050507 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Xu Jiatur, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, has said: We, the people of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing municipality, heartily support Chairman Ye Jianying's recent statement elaborating the policy on Taiwan's return to the motherland for the realization of China's reunification and earnestly hope that the Taiwan KMT authorities will highly value the interests of the motherland and the people and will hold talks between the two parties on a reciprocal basis so that the two parties can cooperate for the third time to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Xu Jiatur's remarks were made on 4 October at a banquet hosted by the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress in honor of Nilde Iotti, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and her party. Both Chairman Xu and President Iotti gave toasts at the banquet wishing that the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Italian people would consolidate and develop further. President Iotti said: The ancient and beautiful city of Nanjing leaves us with deep impressions.

Jotti and her party arrived in Nanjing from Xian by plane at noon on 4 October accompanied by Ou Tangliang, member of the NPC Standing Committee.

Dai Weiran, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and (Sha Yuying), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Nanjing Municipal People's Congress, welcomed the guests at the airport. The guests visited the Chang Jiang Bridge and Dr Sun Yat-Sen's Mausoleum and viewed the Chang Jiang and Xuanwu Lake in the afternoon. President Jotti and her party are scheduled to leave Nanjing for Hangzhou on the morning of 5 October.

MA YI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN, DENMARK

OWO40234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and chairman of the Chinese section of the Mixed Chinese-Swedish Inter-Governmental Committee for Industrial and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Chen Jinhua, vice-mayor of Shanghai, left here yesterday evening for the third session of the mixed committee in Stockholm.

After the session, the delegation will visit Denmark at the invitation of the Danish Government.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Qiu Chunfu, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, Sten Sordfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China and R.A. Thorning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to China.

AMITY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRG, AUSTRIA

OWO31702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Vice-President of the association Xie Pangding left here tonight on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE SIGNED

OWO30720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, October 2 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-French cultural exchange program for 1982-1983 was signed here today. The program was decided upon after consultation by representatives from both sides at a three-day meeting here of the Sino-French Cultural Exchange Mixed Commission.

The program stipulated furtherance of exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in culture, education, social sciences, broadcast, TV, books, arts and sports.

In 1982, reproductions of China's Dunhuang murals will be on display in France, exhibits of the Versailles Palace and the Louvre Palace will go to China for show, and artists of the two countries will exchange performance tours.

China and France will send education delegations to visit each other. France will strengthen cooperation with China's Wuhan University. China will hold book exhibitions in France next year. Books, periodicals and data will be exchanged, and the translation and publication of each other's works of literature will be encouraged.

The cultural attache of the Chinese Embassy, Xiao Te, and deputy director general of cultural relations of the French Foreign Ministry, Jean Batbedat, signed the program on behalf of their respective countries.

ROMANIAN AMITY GROUP VISITS

Meets With Fang Yi

OW041552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Romania-China Friendship Association led by George Ciucu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Academy of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the meeting were Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

Signs Cooperation Plan

OW021258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The 1982-1983 plan for cooperation between the China-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-China Friendship Association was signed here today. According to the plan, the two associations, agree to send delegations of friendship associations, sponsor countries' national day celebrations, other commemoration activities, and exhibitions, and exchange pictures, films and other references.

George Ciucu, leader of the delegation from the Romania-China Friendship Association and member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, signed the plan on behalf of the Romania-China Friendship Association and the China-Romania Friendship Association.

Present at the signing ceremony were Wang Bingnan and Chu Tunan, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. The Romanian guests arrived here September 21.

SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIALISM HELD IN YUGOSLAVIA

OW301153 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The sixth roundtable symposium of the international forum on "Socialism in the World," which opened on 21 September in Cavtat, a port city in southern Yugoslavia, ended on 26 September. It was sponsored by the editorial departments of "SOCIALISM" and two other Yugoslav theoretical journals.

(Su Shaozhi), deputy director of the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and a professor of economics, attended the symposium and delivered a report dealing with the socialist road taken by China.

COMMENTARY ON RECENT MIDDLE EAST EVENTS

OW031156 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Untitled commentary from "International Current Events" program]

[Text] After the Palestine Liberation Organization and Lebanon reached a ceasefire, the armed conflicts were called off temporarily. However, the Middle East problem, with the PLO issue as its major problem, has not been solved and the Middle East problem remains an issue of interest to all concerned. The various sides involved are actively engaged in their efforts to solve the issue. The Begin authorities of Israel persisted in pursuing their policy of aggression and expansion. Last April, Israel shot down two Syrian planes over the Al-Biqa' Plain in Lebanon. Syria promptly responded by moving Soviet-made missiles into the Al-Biqa' valley. Israel demanded the withdrawal of the missiles, warning that if the missiles were not withdrawn, Israel would send in forces to destroy them. This confrontation between the two sides led to a missile crisis.

In early June, Israeli planes, flying over three countries bombed distant Iraq, destroying nuclear reactor stations designed for civilian use. In mid-July, Israel launched another bombing of Lebanon, the heaviest since 1978, in a vain attempt to smash the Palestinians' resistance movement. The Lebanese people suffered heavy losses during the bombing. In Beirut alone, several hundred people were either killed or wounded. However, the Israeli authorities did not succeed in attaining their objective. The Palestinian troops stationed in Lebanon withstood the test. The Israeli authorities were finally forced to agree to a ceasefire. Public opinion regards that ceasefire as being tantamount to recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

However, relying on U.S. support and its pro-Israeli bias, the Israeli authorities refused to change their adamant attitude. Begin, prime minister of Israel, concluded his visit to the United States on 16 September. After holding talks with Begin, U.S. President Reagan declared that the two sides would establish "stronger" strategic cooperation. The new U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation will include conducting the first joint military exercise, storing U.S. weapons and supplies in Israel to supply the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in time of emergencies and using facilities in Israel for repair and maintenance work on the U.S. Navy and Air Force equipment. At the same time, the United States said that it would press ahead with plans to sell airborne warning and control system aircraft (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia and that this should be taken as a U.S. action seeking to establish similar strategic cooperation with Arab countries. In order to cope with the Soviet expansion in the Middle East, the United States attempted to work for a new breakthrough to ease the hostile relations between Israel and the Arab countries. Therefore, while giving its continued support to the implementation of Camp David accords, the Reagan administration sought to improve its relation with some of the Arab countries. But on the other hand, the United States has not changed its support for Israel, nor its pro-Israeli bias.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig said that the new strategic cooperation established between the United States and Israel was meant to guard the Middle East against external threats coming from the Soviet Union or its proxies, that the U.S. decision to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia was not to counterbalance the closer U.S. relations with Israel and that discussions were under way on similar strategic problems with moderate Arab countries.

It seems that the Reagan administration plans to carry out two strategic cooperations in the Middle East. However, Haig did not indicate that there would be any change in the pro-Israeli bias of the United States. It would be difficult for the United States to carry out these self-contradictory plans.

Begin continued to voice opposition to the planned U.S. sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. He also addressed himself to pro-Israeli members of the U.S. Congress, claiming that the Saudi arms deal would become very dangerous to Israeli security.

While Israel's opposition is supported by a considerable number of U.S. congressmen, the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement has been strongly opposed by the Arab countries. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, said in a statement that such a new development in U.S.-Israeli relations is neither in the interest of the United States in the Middle East, nor is it in the interest of the Arab countries' efforts to develop Arab-U.S. relations. The heads of state of Syria, Lebanon, South Yemen and Algeria as well as Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, also denounced the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is striving to convince the U.S. Congress of its plan to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia, and, to eliminate the Arab countries' worries, it is also making an effort to explain that U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation is not directed against the Arab countries. But the real situation still cannot be optimistic. Although Israel may somewhat relax its opposition to the selling of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, since it has the U.S. backing, which has escalated to the level of strategic cooperation, and since it is not obliged to refrain from its policy of aggression and expansion, the Arab countries' worries over and opposition to the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation remain very strong. This shows that, as long as the United States continues to side with Israel and uphold its current policy of refusing to recognize the PLO, its efforts to seek strategic (?consistency) will still be difficult.

Israel's policy of aggression and expansion has already done great harm to the countries and people in the Middle East and has also provided a greater opportunity and excuses for the hegemonists to further infiltrate into that area. Since the United States has been supporting Israel's acts of aggression and expansion instead of condemning them, it is impossible for the United States to fundamentally improve its relations with the Arab countries. The settlement of the Palestinian issue is the key to solving the Middle East issue. Recognizing the PLO and letting it attend the negotiations on the Middle East issue is an inevitable trend.

With regard to the Middle East issue, what should be watched out for is another superpower, the USSR. On 24 September, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held a talk with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir inside the building of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. The talk, held at a time when Israel was universally condemned by the Arab countries for its acts of aggression and expansion, was not an insignificant encouragement to Israel. It was a beginning of the development of a secret Soviet-Israeli collusion into an open dialogue, and was also a signal of the Soviet attempt to establish further ties with Israel.

Not long ago, Saudi Arabia presented a seven-point program for achieving peace in the Middle East and this program has been welcomed by many countries. The PLO also presented a three-stage plan for settling the Middle East issue. On 23 September, the trilateral talks among Egypt, Israel and the United States on the Palestinian people's autonomy also resumed. How the Middle East issue can be resolved is difficult to predict. But no matter what will be done, the Middle East issue cannot be settled until Israel withdraws from all the territories of the Arab countries, including Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people's national rights have been restored.

WAN LI MEETS BERMUDA'S PREMIER GIBBONS

OW301610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Bermuda Premier J.D. Gibbons and his wife. Present at the meeting were Li Fei, vice-president of the People's Bank of China; Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry, and Li Pinzhou, general manager of the People's Insurance Company of China.

Premier and Mrs. Gibbons arrived here September 27 for a visit at the invitation of the People's Insurance Company of China. They will shortly leave Beijing for other parts of China.

SONG RENQIONG MEETS NOTED CHILEAN PAINTER

OW271610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with noted Chilean Painter Jose Venturelli who is an old friend of the Chinese people, and his daughter, Paz Venturelli. They had a cordial conversation. The meeting was followed by a banquet Song Renqiong gave in honor of the Chilean guests.

YANG JINGREN MEETS MEXICAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW290720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met with a delegation from the Mexican association of universities for friendship with the people's China led by Ricardo Pozas Arcienaga, president of the association, in the Great Hall of the People here today. They talked about the minority nationalities of the two countries. Present at the meeting was Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The guests arrived in China September 14 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Before coming to Beijing, they visited Kunming, Xishuangbanna and Hohhot.

KANG KEQING MEETS SURINAME YOUTH DELEGATION

OW291518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this afternoon with the Suriname youth delegation. The delegation is led by I.J. Vreugd, deputy permanent secretary in charge of youth work of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport. Present at the meeting were Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, and Wang Jide, deputy secretary-general of the All-China Youth Federation.

The delegation arrived in Beijing for a visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. During its stay in China, the delegation visited Beijing, Harbin, Hangzhou and Shanghai, and it left here for home this evening.

YE JIANYING ARTICLE PRAISES SUN YAT-SEN

OW041503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Article written by Ye Jianying on 11 September 1981: "Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Great Revolutionary Forerunner."

In commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we deeply cherish Dr Sun Yat-sen's magnificent contributions in leading the democratic revolution to overthrow the feudal autocratic monarchy and establish the democratic republic as well as his lofty patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit.

More than 50 years ago I listened to Dr Sun Yat-sen's stirring speeches on many occasions. His sonorous voice still rings in my ears. Dr Sun Yat-sen's bigheartedness in working for the country and the people and his indomitable fighting will and great image as the revolutionary forerunner continue to propel us forward.

People understand by reviewing history that as the feudal autocratic monarchy in China continued into the Qing Dynasty at the end of the 18th century, it became utterly corrupt. With the intrusion of foreign capitalism and imperialism following the opium war in 1840, China was gradually reduced to a semicolonial and semifeudal society. The nation suffered increasingly serious disaster and the people lived in an abyss of misery. Many patriotic forerunners went through all kinds of hardships and difficulties to seek ways to save the country and the people. Dr Sun Yat-sen was the outstanding representative of that era. He founded the Society for the Revival of China, China's earliest bourgeois revolutionary organization, in 1894 and later organized the Society of Common Cause. Beginning from 1895 he successively initiated and led the Guangzhou, Huizhou, Chaozhou and Huanggang uprisings, the uprisings at Qinhuh in Huizhou, the Zhennan Pass in Guangxi and Hekou in Yunnan and many other armed uprisings. Although these uprisings failed one after another, Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary confidence was never shaken because of these failures. In April 1911 Dr Sun Yat-sen personally initiated the larger-scale Huanghuagang uprising. Despite its failure, this uprising dealt a heavy blow to the government of the Qing Dynasty politically and spiritually. The Wuchang uprising in October 1911 (the Xinhai year on the lunar calendar) finally overthrew the rule of the Qing dynasty, thus bringing to an end the system of autocratic monarchy which had continued in China for more than 20 centuries.

However, the 1911 revolution did not thoroughly solve the anti-imperialist and antifeudal question. In view of this, Dr Sun Yat-sen always worked untiringly to seek truth till his later years and made continued progress with the changing times. After the 1911 revolution he continued to lead the struggle against Yuan Shikai and the struggle for the constitution and against the northern warlords such as Duan Qirui, but these struggles also failed.

Reviewing the several decades of struggle, Dr Sun Yat-sen deeply felt: "Although the autocracy of the Manchus is gone, there have appeared many kinds of gangster autocracy, which are even more detrimental than the former." "The doctrine of the revolution has not been put into practice, nor has its goal been achieved. Now we have only a republic in name, not a republic in reality." While in a state of despair, Dr Sun Yat-sen came across the October Revolution and met with the Chinese Communist Party, and a very big change began in his life. With the aid of the international proletariat and the Chinese Communist Party, Dr Sun Yat-sen resolutely adopted the three great policies of "Alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers" and on this basis reinterpreted the three people's principles. He once again reorganized the Kuomintang and formed a united front with the Chinese Communist Party against imperialism and feudalism, thus realizing the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. This spurred the vigorous development of the first revolutionary civil war. Regrettably, in the spring of 1925 Dr Sun Yat-sen suddenly died of illness while on his way to the north for state affairs consultations. Dr Sun Yat-sen deserves to be called a great fighter who dedicated himself to the revolution and fought to the last moment of his life.

The Chinese communists have always respected the great revolutionary forerunner Dr Sun Yat-sen. Comrade Mao Zedong called on the whole party many times to learn from him. Among the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party are many elders who followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in the revolution. The revolutionary cause the Chinese Communist Party has worked for in the past few decades is a continuation and development of the unfinished cause of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Since the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, despite the tortuous path traversed in the course of advance, all just people have been able to see how China, like a lion, has woken up, our people have risen up and our country has embarked on a bright course. From now on we are bound to win still greater victories in the construction of our country. The People's Republic of China will no doubt emerge among the countries in the world with a brandnew look as a modern and powerful socialist nation.

While commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we are deeply concerned about our compatriots on Taiwan. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will put national interests above everything else, resolutely return to the road charted by Dr Sun Yat-sen, determinedly return to the embrace of the motherland and accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland in order to comfort Dr Sun Yat-sen's soul in heaven. (Originally published in issue No 10, 1981, of JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL])

HU YAOBANG, OTHER LEADERS MEET MINORITY GROUPS

OW041435 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and other party and state leaders, including Wei Guoqing, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Song Renqiong, received today at the Great Hall of the People all the representatives of the delegations of various minority nationalities who are visiting Beijing and comrades of minority nationalities who are studying at the Central Nationalities Institute, the central CYL school and the central school of political science and law. They also posed for a picture with them.

After the reception, Hu Yaobang, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Song Renqiong had discussions with the leaders of the delegations of minority nationalities from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They earnestly listened to their opinions and proposals and inquired about the political, economic, cultural and education situation in various localities.

Speaking at the discussion meeting, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that emphasis of nationality affairs today must be placed on effective implementation of the party Central Committee's general and specific policies, and that it is necessary to constantly keep ourselves abreast of the situation and solve problems earnestly. He stressed that the concept of giving priority to improving the economy and developing production is necessary in doing nationality work. He said: Improving the economy is the key aspect in nationality work. If the economy is not developed, there will be difficulties in cultural and educational development.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out: At no time must we forget national unity. Our country has two important political tasks. The first one is great national reunification. This means realizing the peaceful reunification of our country with the return of Taiwan to the motherland. Another task is achieving great national unity. Our country is a multinational one with a large population of Han nationality but with vast areas inhabited by the national minorities and endowed with rich natural resources. The central authorities have repeatedly stressed that the people of Han nationality cannot do without the national minorities. Likewise, the national minorities cannot do without the people of Han nationality. The people of Han and minority nationalities should rely on each other. Education on national unity must be properly strengthened. All words and acts that undermine national unity, no matter where they come from, are wrong and must be rejected. All nationalities must trust each other, help each other and rely on each other.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS FORMER TAIWAN PILOT

OW040854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a cordial talk this morning with Huang Zhicheng, deputy commandant of an aviation academy and former major and flight instructor of the Kuomintang air force who flew his plane from Taiwan to the mainland in August this year.

Deng Xiaoping told Huang Zhicheng that his patriotic act had had good effects. He briefed Huang Zhicheng on the domestic situation including China's economic prospects. He suggested that Huang Zhicheng make a visit to see his relatives still living in his hometown in Hengxian County, Guangxi, and enjoy some of the country's beautiful scenery.

Deng Yingchao praised Huang Zhicheng for his patriotic action and encouraged him to contribute to the country's construction.

Huang Zhicheng said: "When I lived in Taiwan, I had a deep feeling of respect for both of you. When I landed at Fuzhou airport, I expressed the desire to meet you. It is a great honor to be received by you today." He went on to say that in visits to other parts of China he had been impressed with the vastness of the land, the rich resources, and the enthusiasm of the people.

Taking part in the meeting were Zhu Muzhi, deputy-head of Propaganda Department, Cheng Jun, deputy-commander of the PLA Air Force and Yang Side, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

REACTIONS CONTINUE TO REUNIFICATION SPEECH

Communications Forum

OW032233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- Noted personages of China's posts and telecommunications departments have proposed that the Taiwan authorities send people to negotiate on postal exchanges with China as soon as possible so that the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can communicate through exchanging letters at an early date.

A forum was held by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications following the issuance of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying's statement concerning the policy on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification of China. The leading comrades of the ministry and noted personages of the posts and telecommunications departments who attended the meeting unanimously supported Chairman Ye's talk and pointed out that early realization of postal and telecommunications exchanges between mainland China and Taiwan is the trend of the time and the desire of the people and is an irresistible historical trend.

On the eve of the liberation of the country in 1949, Cheng Anyu, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, was a representative of our side to attend the CCP-KMT negotiations on postal exchanges between southern and northern China. He pointed out at the meeting that -- over the last 2 years and more, since the NPC Standing Committee proposed in its 1979 new year "message to compatriots in Taiwan" the establishment of transportation, postal and commercial services between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan -- his ministry has established telephone, telegram and postal services with Taiwan, but that Taiwan has repeatedly refused to have any postal links with the Chinese mainland. Nevertheless, people of various nationalities and friends and relatives on both sides of the strait still have managed to keep each other informed in various ways. Now we want to express our willingness once again to negotiate with the Taiwan authorities on the establishment of postal services.

The question of when and where negotiations should be held can be settled through discussions. It will be acceptable to us if Taiwan's postal department wants to send its representatives to the mainland to negotiate or if they want us to send our representatives to negotiate in Taiwan or in Hong Kong.

Li Xiong, who is engaged in research of postal and telecommunications history in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; and Shen Xin, associate professor of the Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications, were once the KMT representatives attending the CCP-KMT negotiations on postal exchanges between southern and northern China. They recalled that, because of both sides' sincerity at that time, the negotiations proceeded smoothly and an agreement on full-scale, normal postal exchanges was soon signed. But, on the day the agreement was signed, the KMT government that fled to Guangzhou flatly interrupted the KMT-CCP postal links. They expressed the hope that this time the Taiwan authorities would not go against the people's will, but would join hands with us and contribute to accomplishing the great cause of national reunification.

Women's Federation

OW040604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- In a written statement, Kang Keqing, chairman of the Women's Federation of the PRC, said: The unity and prosperity of the motherland entirely conform with the basic interests of the people of all nationalities on the mainland, as well as those of the compatriots of all nationalities in Taiwan and all the women on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. On behalf of the women of all walks of life and all nationalities in China, we, the Women's Federation of the PRC, wish to express our wholehearted support for Chairman Ye Jianying's statement.

In her written statement, she said: The reunification of the motherland is the responsibility of all Chinese. We, women on the mainland, our sisters in Taiwan, the women compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad are always imbued with strong national feelings and patriotism. We have always worked hard for the return of Taiwan to the motherland. At present, we should respond to Chairman Ye Jianying's call even more enthusiastically and make still greater contributions according to our own conditions and through various channels, to bring about negotiations between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang at an early date and the cooperation between the two parties for the third time, and to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. At the same time, we warmly welcome the various women's organizations and our sisters in Taiwan to visit their relatives and friends on the mainland, tour various localities, settle on the mainland or facilitate academic, cultural and sports exchanges. We will treat them openheartedly and sincerely, and ensure their entry and exit freedom. We are also willing to go to Taiwan to see our elders, brothers and sisters to express our kindred feelings.

In her written statement she said: We, women of all walks of life and all nationalities, wish that the Kuomintang authorities will carry forward and further develop the spirit of the 1911 revolution, go along with the tide of historical development, take stock in the future of the nation, comply with the will of the people, take Chairman Ye Jianying's statement into serious consideration and work hand in hand with the Communist Party of China in accomplishing the great cause of national reunification and the goal of making China prosperous and strong so as to win glory for our nation and benefit our future generations.

Muslim Leader

OW031906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- Burhan, the 88-year-old vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and honorary chairman of the China Islamic Association, after listening to the broadcast by Chairman Ye Jianying on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland, said with feeling: "The realization of the motherland's reunification is the cherished desire of the people of all nationalities of China. This desire will certainly come true."

Taking a look at the calendar hanging on the wall, Burhan said: "In a few days we Muslims will jubilantly celebrate the Corban festival on 9 October. As honorary chairman of the China Islamic Association, I avail myself of this opportunity to extend my greetings to compatriots of the Hui nationality in Taiwan. Although I am nearly 90 years old, I hope some day I can jubilantly celebrate this festival together with the Muslims in Taiwan."

CYL, Youth Leaders

OW032106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- First Secretary of the CYL Central Committee Han Ying, acting president of the All-China Youth Federation Liu Weiming and President of the All-China Students Federation Lin Yanzhi [2651 3508 1807], in a joint statement, called on young people to play a vanguard role in promoting the unity of the nation and the reunification of the motherland.

The joint statement says: On the eve of celebrating the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC and commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Chairman Ye made a statement to further elaborate on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification. In line with the will of the people, this major policy decision expressed the ardent aspiration of the people of all nationalities across the country, including the compatriots in Taiwan. It also reflects the common thinking in the hearts of the youth of all nationalities and in all circles as well as the students on both sides of the straits. We want to express our wholehearted support for and warm response to this policy decision.

The statement continues: The reunification of the motherland is the responsibility of everyone. Young people represent the hope of our nation and the future of the motherland. Reunifying the motherland peacefully is a sacred duty and a significant historical task of the young people of our times. Every young person who has an ardent love for the country should lead the way in the movement for the reunification of the motherland and act as a pioneer in promoting national unity and realizing our country's reunification. Young people and students on both sides of the straits as well as those residing abroad should be determined to work with one heart, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder toward the peaceful reunification of the motherland. We enthusiastically hope that youth groups, student organizations and young people of all circles in Taiwan will come to the mainland for academic, cultural, sports and art exchanges, for visits and sightseeing or for revisiting their native places, reuniting with their relatives or meeting with their friends. Whether they come in groups or individually, we will warmly welcome and receive them. On the other hand, we hope to visit and tour the treasure island of the motherland and meet with the brotherly youths and students there. We are convinced that the time is not far off when we will be able to join our Taiwan brothers and sisters in walking on the magnificent Great Wall, on the foot of the Ali Mountains and on the banks of the charming West Lake and Sun-Moon Lake.

The statement expresses the hope that the Taiwan authorities will put national interests above everything else, be concerned with the feelings of kinship, respect the will of the people throughout the country including the young people, forget previous ill will, realize the third time cooperation between the CCP and the Kuomintang and break down the manmade barrier so as to make positive historical contributions to the sacred cause of the reunification of the motherland.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL STRESSES FAMILY PLANNING

HK021040 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Give First Priority to Propaganda and Education in the Work of Family Planning"]

[Text] One year has passed since the "Open letter from the CCP Central Committee to all CCP and CYL members on the question of controlling our country's population growth" was issued on 25 September. As a result of extensive propaganda and education and a great deal of work done in the past year, the partymembers, CYL members, cadres and people have answered the CCP Central Committee's call with solid action. They are willing to or exhort their sons and daughters to give birth to only one child. More than 10 million couples have obtained only-child certificates. Population growth has slowed down. Enormous results have been achieved in the work of family planning. However, leading members at various levels and large numbers of cadres must do painstaking work, especially painstaking ideological and educational work, to bring the population under control so that our country's total population will be less than 1.2 billion by the end of this century. Practicing family planning involves practical problems, as well as problems of ideology and understanding. However, many problems in this regard are ones of ideology and understanding. We must not take for granted that as the CCP Central Committee's open letter was issued 1 year ago, all problems have been discussed and understood by all so that thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work is no longer necessary. Family planning is a matter of primary importance aimed at transforming social traditions. It concerns the interest of every household. The remnant feudal ideas holding that "more sons mean greater benefits" and the male is superior to the female have been in existence for centuries and cannot be wiped out in just a few years. What deserves attention is that as a result of the implementation of various forms of the production responsibility system in the countryside, some peasants may say: "We have taken responsibility for the land and there is no need for you to bother about our childbirth." So, they want to have more children. The large number of young people who were born during the 1950's have come or will soon come to the age of marriage and childbearing. They may have their own views toward marriage and childbearing. To solve such ideological problems it is of course necessary to formulate a rational, feasible birth control policy on the basis of study and investigation. More importantly, however, it is necessary to do painstaking propaganda and educational work in this regard. Peasants in some areas have been guided to consider the advantages of family planning and they have received clear explanations of the big difference between those who practice family planning and those who fail to do so. As a result, the peasants have come to understand that family planning is consistent with individual commune members' interests. When the peasants' thinking is straightened out, they will come to understand that "it is not the party but the objective conditions that do not permit us to have more children. The party's policy is really in the interest of our future generations." Then they will more conscientiously practice family planning. At the same time it is also necessary to popularize the experiences of some provinces, municipalities, counties and communes to link the system of production responsibility with the system of birth responsibility by signing contracts and to implement both systems at the same time. Inspection in this respect should be strengthened. The policy should be implemented and rewards and punishments should be given. We can do the work of family planning better by straightening out people's thinking, enhancing their understanding and strengthening organizational measures.

Vigorous efforts should be made to propagate the Marxist theory of population. It is universally known that man is a producer as well as a consumer and needs food, clothing, daily necessities, housing, education, and so forth. If population grows faster than production does, the state and the people will have to bear heavier burdens.

Conversely, if production develops and population growth drops, the state will have accumulation, national construction may be carried out more quickly and the people can improve their living conditions. When they are enlightened in this point, the cadres, especially the rural cadres, will consciously and firmly take the responsibility of simultaneously grasping "reproduction of materials and reproduction of mankind" and "the system of production responsibility and the system of birth responsibility." We should overcome our shortcomings of carrying out our work in an oversimplified way or by coercion and issuing orders. We should have a confidential exchange of views on the actual conditions with the masses, reason things out with them and arouse their enthusiasm. Then, the masses will take family planning as their own problem. By acting in this way, the cadres can also improve their relations with the masses.

In carrying out the Marxist theory of population we should propagate knowledge of child birth, eugenics and maternity and child care. Our country has 800 million peasants. This propaganda should be focused on the rural areas and the peasants.

Propaganda and educational work on family planning requires the concerted efforts of all comrades of the party to give priority to propaganda work and prepare public opinion. When the practice of taking family planning as an honor becomes prevalent in society, more and more couples will respond to the call of the party and the government and give birth to only one child, and the work of family planning can be carried out more smoothly.

XIAN HOSTS NORTH CHINA PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING

HK270612 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] The first north, northeast and northwest China planned parenthood cooperation meeting was held in Xian from 21 to 25 September. The meeting was arranged by the state planned parenthood committee. Some 130 planned parenthood propaganda cadres and PLA representatives from the provinces and autonomous regions of north, northeast and northwest China plus Shandong and Henan attended the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Beijing planned parenthood propaganda center. Shaanxi Provincial Vice Governor Tan Weixu made a speech.

The meeting exchanged experiences in propaganda work since the publication of the CCP Central Committee's open letter 1 year ago, and inspected planned parenthood propaganda in Xian and Hu County. Over 20 items for cooperative efforts were proposed.

The participants held: "Following the institution of agricultural production responsibility systems, the rural economy has livened up, production is gradually rising and the peasants' incomes are increasing. This is a very good thing. However, the original planned parenthood management methods have been difficult to carry out for some time. The birthrate in some areas shows signs of rising from its decline. We must place the emphasis of planned parenthood propaganda on the rural areas. Planned parenthood propaganda cadres and propagandists must make friends with the peasants, apply popular peasant forms and language and use reasoning the peasants can understand to launch planned parenthood propaganda based on taking simultaneous care of the interests of the state, the collective and the family. We must turn the demands of the open letter into the peasants' spontaneous actions."

ARTICLE ON COMBATING BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK021312 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 81 p 5

["Ideological Commentary" by Feng Yue [7458 1878]: "The Tendency Toward Bourgeois Liberalization Must Be Opposed"]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC approved by the sixth plenary session pointed out: "We must properly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, and overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the party's correct principles."

For some time, a tendency of bourgeois liberalization to depart from party leadership and the socialist path has appeared in speeches and writings of some people.

This is a wrong and dangerous tendency.

The essence of upholding the four fundamental principles is to uphold the leadership of the party. Historical experience has proved that without the CCP, there would be no new China. Similarly, without the CCP there would also be no modernized and socialist China. The leadership position and role of the CCP among the Chinese people have been formed after going through the trials of protracted revolutionary struggles. The flesh-and-blood ties formed between the party and the people cannot be changed by any forces. It is our party that can represent the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country and unite the people of the whole country to strive for the realization of a glorious future. Our party has made mistakes and we have had serious faults in the course of building socialism. But the mistakes have, after all, been corrected by our party itself. In order to uphold the leadership of the party, it is imperative to improve the leadership of the party and resolutely overcome our shortcomings that still exist in the aspects of ideological style, organizational status, the leadership system as well as our links with the masses. However, this is by no means to say that we can take these shortcomings as reasons to weaken, shake off and even oppose the leadership of the party. Any words or deeds that attempt to weaken, shake off and even oppose the leadership of the party are utterly wrong and should be opposed.

Bourgeois liberalization is a wrong and dangerous tendency because its essence is to oppose party leadership. If we fail to sternly criticize and wage a necessary and appropriate struggle against this tendency and allow it to spread and develop unchecked, disunity and retrogression will result, and the future of our country, our nation and our socialist cause will be endangered.

Liberalization is absolutely not the same thing as emancipation of the mind. The principle of emancipating the mind laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is meant to emancipate the mind from the erroneous viewpoint of the "two whatevers," from the shackles of the leftist guiding ideology and to return to the correct path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Liberalization advocates "absolute freedom" without any leadership and any restriction and is inevitably opposed to the four fundamental principles consistently upheld by our party, and it departs from the principles laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Opposing liberalization will not impede emancipating the mind. On the contrary, it is precisely aimed at better implementing the principle of "emancipating the mind, using the brain, seeking truth from facts and uniting in looking forward." We must insist on emancipating the mind, and we must oppose liberalization.

"A little liberalization is nothing serious." Wrong. Although the people with liberalization tendencies are very few in number, their influence must not be underestimated. The appearance of the tendency toward liberalization is not accidental. The aftereffects of the 10 chaotic years and the corrosion of bourgeois ideas are all causes of its growth and spreading. If the state of laxity and weakness that is widespread on the ideological front is not changed, if the fine work style of criticism and self-criticism is not revived, then it is not impossible that this wrong tendency will become seriously widespread. We must not take it lightly.

Liberalization is an ideological trend. Opposing the liberalization tendency is serious ideological criticism and ideological struggle. We should not regard all shortcomings and mistakes as "liberalization," and we should not start so-called opposing liberalization among the masses. More important, we must not repeat the wrong practice of the past of suppressing people in the name of opposing liberalization. We should also pay attention to this point.

PENG CHONG VISITS REEDUCATION-THROUGH-LABOR FARM

OWO31659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, today visited the Tuanhe reeducation-through-labor farm of Beijing.

Peng said that achievements have been made by such units for reforming and reeducating offenders through labor. He said he hopes that the working personnel of these units will make still greater contributions in rehabilitating offenders.

Among those who visited the farm with Peng were officials from the central commission of politics and law, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice and the CCP Beijing municipal committee.

At the time of arrival of Peng and his party, many farm inmates were watching the live television broadcast of the soccer match between the Chinese and New Zealand teams. The group was shown clean and neat dormitories and canteens, which offer a wide variety of food.

Staff members of the farm said that the farm members enjoy good food because of the farm's sideline production of raising vegetables and pigs. The staff said that those members who behave well will receive days off in accordance with regulations. They said that farm members have leisure time each day when they play ball, watch movies, and take part in theatrical and sports activities. Much time is put aside for the inmates to study politics, scientific and technical knowledge. Some of the rehabilitated young people passed this year's college entrance examination and were admitted into universities, the staff said.

Peng said he was satisfied with the work of farm. He said the main purpose of such organizations is to rehabilitate people through reeducation and labour. He said offenders ordered to the farm for reeducation should study laws and decrees, legal provisions, party's policies and current affairs. They should also study techniques for contributing their share to the country's modernization after completing their term of reformation and reeducation, he said.

DAQING OILFIELD OVERFULFILLS OUTPUT QUOTA

OWO40054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Daqing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- This year the Daqing oilfield has entered the stage of high water content oil extraction. However, because of the comprehensive technical improvement measures taken, it still overfulfilled the crude oil production quota set by the state for the first 9 months, and maintained output at a stable level.

Beginning this year, the underground oil in the Daqing oilfield has a general water content of more than 60 percent. Consequently, work has entered the stage of high water content oil extraction. The high water content in the oil means a decline in oil production capacity. To maintain a stable output, the oilfield has had to do more work and solve more complicated problems in production techniques than in the past. This, coupled with the shortage of electric power supply, caused considerable production difficulties. In view of these difficulties, the oilfield began a series of steps to tap potentials and make innovations and renovations aimed at maintaining a stable output. For example, a number of adjustment wells were quickly drilled in the old oil-producing areas in such a way as to gradually shift work from the main oil-bearing strata to those which were not previously considered as main oil sources.

The purpose was to use the latter, which had not been exploited very much, to gradually replace the former in maintaining a stable output in the oilfield. In the meantime, efforts were made to strengthen mechanization work and the manufacture and installation of equipment. Several projects such as oil transport stations, oil measuring stations and oil and water pipelines were completed to enlarge the capacities of water injection, water removal and waste water disposal so that the work on the ground could meet the requirements due to the oil's higher water content.

This year the Daqing oilfield has tried to develop a multipurpose utilization of oil and gas resources. Marked progress has been made in the experiments on a gas recovery process in the oilfield. Moreover, energy consumption has further declined due to the various energy conservation measures taken. Speaking of fuel oil alone, the savings has amounted to more than 48,000 dun.

ARTICLE ON MAO'S THEORY ON CORRECT IDEAS

HK020137 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Qi Yun [7871 0061]: "Uphold the Dialectical Materialist Line of Knowledge -- Discussing Mao's Work on Correct Thinking"]

[Text] "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" is an important work written by Comrade Mao Zedong on the theory of knowledge. It has enriched the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and is of important guiding significance for building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

Correct Ideas Can Only Come From Social Practice

Where do correct ideas come from? This is a theoretical as well as a practical question. Engels in discussing the second aspect of this basic philosophical question said: "In what ways do our thoughts about the world surrounding us relate to the world itself? Is our thinking capable of knowing the real world? Are we able to produce a correct reflection of reality in our ideas and notions of the real world?" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol. 4, p 221) Later, when studying the theory of knowledge, Lenin also asked: "Are we to proceed from things to sensation and thought? Or are we to proceed from thought and sensation to things?" ("Materialism and Empiric-Criticism," p 28) They asked these questions primarily for the sake of expounding on where knowledge and ideas come from, namely, whether they come from the external reflection of the material world or are purely the product of the conscious world. They pointed out that those who acknowledge that knowledge and ideas come from the external reflection of the material world uphold the materialist line; those who hold knowledge and ideas come purely from the conscious world uphold the idealist line.

Based on the expositions of Engels and Lenin, Comrade Mao Zedong not only laid great stress on "Where do correct ideas come from," but he also explained that it is not only a philosophical question of the theory of knowledge, but also a question of ideological line in actual work. This is precisely how he analyzed it in the article: "Among our comrades there are many who do not yet understand this theory of knowledge. When asked the source of their ideas, theories, policies, methods, plans and conclusions, eloquent speeches and long articles, they consider the question strange and cannot answer it." Because they do not understand the principle of the theory of knowledge, some of the comrades do not draw ideas, theories, policies, methods and plans from objective reality and social practice but subjectively form ideas in their minds divorced from objective reality and mass practice. This runs counter to the dialectical materialist line of knowledge.

In the light of this kind of tendency, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the sky? No. Are they innate in one's mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone." Why did he say correct ideas come from social practice alone? It is because the primary source of knowledge is practice.

It is precisely in social practice and men's constant contact with the external world that the role of objective things is reflected in the minds of people through their sense organs and gives rise to perceptual knowledge. Through the process of thinking, perceptual knowledge is raised to conceptual knowledge and becomes ideas. This is a leap from practice to knowledge and from matter to consciousness. However, there is still no proof as to whether the consciousness and ideas at this time are correct or not. The process of knowledge at this stage cannot prove whether or not the ideas correctly reflect the laws of the objective external world. This question can only be settled in social practice. Dialectical materialism holds that the purpose of knowing the world is for the sake of transforming the world. Therefore, there must be another stage in the process of knowledge and that is, the stage from knowledge to practice and from consciousness to matter. In this stage, knowledge will be examined, modified, enriched and developed in practice. The truth of knowledge can only be examined and developed in practice. This has more convincingly explained that correct ideas come from social practice alone.

Comrade Mao Zedong discussed the dialectical process of the development of knowledge and summarized it as from matter to consciousness and from consciousness to matter, or, from practice to knowledge and from knowledge to practice. This is a valuable contribution to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge.

Correct Knowledge Can Only Be Arrived at After Many Repetitions of the Process Leading From Practice to Knowledge and Then Back to Practice

In expounding that correct ideas can only be arrived at on the basis of social practice, Comrade Mao Zedong further pointed out: "Correct ideas can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." This is an important standpoint in the theory of knowledge he summed up from the experience of China's revolution and construction.

The party's correct knowledge in regard to the objective law governing China's democratic revolution has been derived through many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice and then back to knowledge. Since its founding, the Chinese Communist Party had actively led the democratic revolution of the Chinese people through many triumphs as well as defeats. It was not until the Yanan period, and particularly after the seventh party congress, that it acquired a more complete knowledge of the objective law governing China's democratic revolution and formulated a set of specific policies in accord with the condition of the party's general line. In socialist construction, we at first mechanically copied the Soviet Union and placed undue emphasis on the development of heavy industry. Later, in the process of summing up experiences and correcting mistakes, we gradually established such standpoints as arranging the national economic plan in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. However, as Comrade Mao Zedong had said in the 1960's, we still lacked experience in socialist construction, and socialist construction to us was still an unknown realm of necessity.

Why is it that correct ideas must go through many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge? Judging from the aspect of knowledge, people generally go through the process of having no knowledge to having some knowledge of concrete conditions, from relatively little knowledge to more knowledge, from partial knowledge to complete knowledge and from elementary knowledge to more profound knowledge. Judging from the aspect of practice, a single concrete practice can neither prove nor refute the other aspects of knowledge. Its examination of knowledge is also a gradual process leading from one aspect to another and from the part to the whole. Correspondingly, correct ideas essentially and wholly conforming with the law of things can only slowly develop after many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice, and after comparing successes and failures.

Comrade Mao Zedong's standpoint that correct ideas can be developed only after many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice, has enriched and developed the dialectical materialist theory of truth being a process.

Sum Up Historical Experiences and Carry Out Education on the Dialectical Materialist Theory of Knowledge

Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that our comrades should carry out education on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. This call is of particularly relevant significance to our party today in leading the people of the whole country in the struggle for socialist modernization.

Comprehensively summing up historical experiences and lessons and carrying out education on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge were the excellent methods created by the party for studying and mastering theory during the Yanan period. At present, we should apply this excellent study method in studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and Comrade Mao Zedong's relevant works. By means of the study, we will be able to establish the standpoint of dialectical materialism ideologically and maintain the dialectical materialist line of knowledge in actual work.

"Where Do Correct Ideas Come From" has clearly explained that correct ideas can only come from social practice. This requires us to draw our ideas, theories, policies, plans and methods from social practice and at the same time integrate them with the objective conditions of the time and place in question. Naturally, historical facts have demonstrated that when people are without experience or are lacking in experience in developing a certain new activity, they often become susceptible to blind belief or mechanically copy from foreign experience thinking that correct ideas drop from the sky. When great achievements have been achieved in revolution or construction, they often easily become arrogant and think that the correct ideas are innate in their minds.

"Where Do Correct Ideas Come From" has clearly explained that correct ideas can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice. This requires us to avoid thinking of our knowledge in terms of absolutes in practical work. We must pay attention to discovering, from setbacks and defeats, places in which the subjective do not tally with the objective, and modify and enrich them, so that our incomplete knowledge can develop into more complete knowledge. Moreover, historical facts have also informed us that people often easily regard the initial knowledge acquired in practice as perfect and without defect. Even when they suffer setback or defeat, they still hold that the defeat of the forces representing the advanced class is not due to incorrect ideas.

Historical experiences and lessons have shown us that acknowledging the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge in theory is not tantamount to maintaining the dialectical materialist line of knowledge in actual work. The defeat of the forces representing the advanced class in social struggle is no doubt often affected by contrasting forces, but any setback or defeat is generally caused by their becoming ideologically separated from the objective reality and mass practice of that particular time and place; or in other words, because their ideas are incorrect or not completely correct. Therefore, to maintain the dialectical materialist line of knowledge in actual work, we must proceed from the mass practice of the time and place in question and not from abstract principles or empty theories. We must let our ideas, theories, policies, plans and methods conform with the objective reality of the time and place in question and not make them conform with certain subjective desires or subjective wills. Otherwise, it will be difficult to avoid fantasy and rash advance.

ADOPT CORRECT ATTITUDE TO PRESS CRITICISM

HK020959 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Imperative To Correctly Deal With Press Criticism"]

[Text] Through the press, the masses of people criticize the shortcomings and mistakes of the leading party and government organizations at all levels, enterprises and units and supervise them, and this is a motive force that propels our cause forward. Meanwhile, press criticism is an important means to express the opinion and voice of the people and is of tremendous significance in perfecting democratic life inside and outside the party and in mobilizing the socialist initiative of the broad masses. Therefore, the press cannot dispense with criticism. A newspaper cannot win the confidence of the masses nor play its proper role, if it refused to publish criticisms.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," along with the perfection of the democratic life of the party and state, press criticism has begun to be active. Many units and comrades have modestly accepted criticism, conscientiously drawn lessons, vigorously improved their work and won the praise of the masses. However, there were also quite a few people who did not examine themselves after they were criticized, but seized on some trivial divergences from facts in the reports of the criticisms and exploited them to the utmost as grounds to reject the whole criticism. Some even went so far as to use lame arguments and perverted logic to defend themselves, though they could not seize on any trivial divergence from facts as grounds to support their arguments. They often claimed they had been "victimized," lodged complaints **everywhere** and attached diverse "labels" to their critics. For a time, this almost became a common practice. If such unhealthy practices are allowed to go unchecked, it will be very difficult for press criticism to be carried on normally.

"You are throwing mud at the party." -- Can you represent the party? Should criticisms be called "throwing mud?" How can criticism of you be equivalent to "throwing mud at the party?" This is our first counterargument. Last November, at the third discussion meeting for carrying out the "regulations" held by the CCP Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Huang Kecheng pointed out, "The discipline inspection commissions at all levels should all maintain close links with newspapers, cooperate with them, encourage and support them to correctly carry out criticisms with the attitude of seeking truth from facts. Newspapers have a responsibility to express the opinions of the masses of people. For a very long period in the past, there were only words of praise in our newspapers, as if the Communist Party had had no defects. It was very clear to the people whether this was the truth. For example, during the 'Cultural Revolution,' our newspapers had very low prestige and many people simply did not read any newspapers. They said that the newspapers were only boasting and lying. Recently, our newspapers openly and with a clear stand criticized a few unhealthy trends. These criticisms were enthusiastically supported by the masses of people and they also educated our cadres." This has shown that our party not only does not regard the criticism of the masses of people **including** press criticisms as "throwing mud at it;" on the contrary, it fully affirms the positive role of criticism in improving its work and promoting its cause. This is our second counterargument. Third, if one has committed mistakes but refuses to admit them and examine oneself or to correct them and even obstinately rejects criticism, such actions will actually harm the interests and prestige of the party. Would it not be more appropriate to call such actions "throwing mud at the party?"

"You are persecuting people." -- During the 10 years of internal disorder the so-called criticisms made by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk through newspapers did persecute people, and resulted in bringing disaster to the state and the people. Along with the complete collapse of the "gang of four," these practices have ended forever. Now we should eliminate the old concept that once a person is openly criticized in a newspaper, he should be overthrown, and make the criticism of bourgeois liberalization, of unhealthy trends and of other erroneous tendencies an important means in carrying out self-education in the political life of our party and state. Certainly, efforts should be made to make press criticisms as exact as possible. If there are any defects in this respect, we welcome the criticized persons to air their views. However, if a criticized person indiscriminately seizes on one or two divergences from facts in the report and calls the whole criticism "persecution," does this not actually show that he lacks the least cognition of his mistakes and the least understanding of the party's tradition of criticism and self-criticism?

"Your criticisms are not factual." -- The facts in press criticism must be accurate and efforts should be made to avoid even trivial divergences. No doubt, if the basic fact in a criticism is wrong, the editorial department of the newspaper must clarify the matter and make conscientious self-criticism. If small parts of the facts are not true, the criticized person has the full right to openly speak out in manner of seeking truth from facts. In this respect, although this newspaper has made great efforts, the result still falls short of our demand. We welcome people to supervise us in this respect. However, how can we tolerate the evil practice such as that which was perpetrated by the leading group of the Shuguang chemical fertilizer plant who, while seizing on one or two trivial divergences from facts in the report of criticism to make complaints everywhere, persists in its mistakes and continues its unhealthy trend. We hope the leading comrades of the plant change their attitude promptly, and we also hope that other comrades who are criticized will not adopt such an attitude. For this is harmful rather than beneficial both to the party and the people and to them, personally.

"Once we are criticized by the newspaper, it will be impossible for us to carry on our work." -- Does press criticism (certainly means correct criticism) promote or impede work? The key is the attitude of those who are criticized. If they neither examine their work, nor adopt measures to correct their mistakes, and if they obstinately continue to commit their old mistakes and by so doing rouse the resentment and anger of the masses, they will inevitably find it hard to do their work. On the contrary, if the criticized persons conscientiously draw lessons from their mistakes and learn from them to prevent future mistakes, their prestige among the people will only increase instead of decreasing and then it is possible for them to open up a new situation in their work. This has already been proved by many facts.

All leading cadres and personnel in our party and government organizations at all levels are servants of the people. All our work is done to serve the people and to be responsible for the people. Therefore, we must nurture the habit of constantly and consciously listening to the opinions of the masses of people and accept their supervision including criticisms in newspapers, journals and from public opinion. Press criticism is a serious matter. The editorial department should proceed from the interests of the people, observe the principles of the party, cautiously select typical cases and conscientiously and painstakingly investigate and check the facts. On the other hand, the criticized unit and comrade should correctly deal with criticisms on the basis of the attitude of being responsible for the people and correct their mistakes as promptly and thoroughly as possible. Only in this way can press criticism be healthily carried out and only in this way can its positive role be brought into full play. This newspaper will make efforts to this end.

EAST REGION SUPPORTS YE JIANYING STATEMENT

OWO11141 [Editorial Report] Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1040 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties and groups, the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen, the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese and the provincial Taiwan compatriots association to a forum in the afternoon of 30 September calling on them to study and discuss Chairman Ye Jianying's statement made to XINHUA on national reunification. "The forum was presided over by He Kexi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. They unanimously held that Chairman Ye Jianying's statement on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the sake of China's peaceful reunification is of great importance. We earnestly hope that the Taiwan authorities will give it a positive response. The participants pledged to make new contributions toward realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland. He Zhibin, chairman of the provincial branch of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and former commander of an independent brigade under the KMT 96th Army, held that Chairman Ye's sincere and earnest statement fully reflected the aspiration of the people throughout the country. He said: The reunification of the motherland has a bearing on our future well-being, on world peace and on the prosperity of the motherland." Tang Yuanbing, vice governor of Zhejiang Province and chairman of the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen, and Feng Qiyun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, also supported Chairman Ye Jianying's statement. [Dai Meng], deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the closing of the forum."

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that the provincial CPPCC committee and the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee jointly sponsored a forum in the afternoon of 30 September. Responsible persons of various democratic parties and groups in Jiangsu attending the forum voiced support for Chairman Ye's statement on the peaceful reunification of Taiwan. They expressed the hope that the Taiwan authorities will respond to the statement in order to bring an end to the unfortunate separation of the Chinese nation. "Guan Wenwei, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the forum. Also attending were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Chen Ysheng, Deng Haoming and Gao Juefu.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that various democratic parties and groups and people from all walks of life in Shanghai discussed on 30 September Chairman Ye's statement on national reunification, voicing support for the statement. They pledged to strengthen unity and to make contributions toward realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland as early as possible. "Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, said: The return of Taiwan to the motherland for the sake of national reunification is not only the aspiration of the people on the mainland but also the common desire of the compatriots in Taiwan and all other Chinese nationals residing in foreign countries. I have many old colleagues and old friends in Taiwan. I earnestly hope that they will return and see things for themselves. If possible, I would also like to go to Taiwan and see things there so as to enhance mutual understanding. I sincerely hope that the reunification of the motherland can be accomplished in the 1980's so as to win glory for our ancestors and bring benefit to our future generations." (Xu Wensi), chairman of the Shanghai committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and Yang You, vice chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Jiu San Society, also supported Chairman Ye's statement.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 30 September carries a report saying that responsible persons of the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee, various democratic parties and groups in Jiangsu, the federation of industrialists and businessmen and the counselors' office held a forum on 30 September to voice their support for Chairman Ye's statement. (Kui Xianwen), secretary general of the Nanjing committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and a former division commander under the KMT 5th Army, expressed the hope that the KMT authorities will join in a common effort to win glory for our ancestors and bring benefit to our future generations.

The same cast also carries a report saying that representatives of Taiwan compatriots in Nanjing held a forum in support of Chairman Ye's statement.

ZHANG JINGFU LECTURES AT ANHUI STUDY CLASS

OW011221 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The study class sponsored by the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee for cadres of provincial offices at and above the departmental level for the study of party resolutions which opened on 30 July ended on 26 September after completing four terms. A total of 2,526 persons attended the class including 15 leading comrades of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee.

The provincial CCP committee attached great importance to the study class. First Secretary Zhang Jingfu and Second Secretary Gu Zhuoxin gave guidance lectures on separate occasions. Lan Ganting, deputy secretary; Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Zhen) and Liu Lianmin, standing committee members, were respective heads of the leading group for terms one to four.

The beneficial results of the study class are as follows: First, it deepened the understanding of the participants concerning the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and the great significance of upholding Mao Zedong Thought.

Second, through the study, the participants were able to correctly sum up the historical experience and profound lessons of the last 32 years since the founding of the country. The practice of the last 32 years shows that despite our serious mistakes we still scored tremendous success. For example, take Anhui, the amount of fixed assets in 1966 was 3.3 billion yuan more than that in 1956 and industrial output value nearly doubled. Many large mines and plants were also constructed during this 10-year period. In water conservation construction, we basically built the (Peishihang) irrigation zone and 10 major water reservoirs. Notable success was also scored in agriculture, science, culture, education, public health and national defense. At the same time we trained a large number of capable personnel for future construction.

Third, the study class further increased the understanding of the participants concerning the great historical significance of the third plenary session of the party central committee and strengthened their confidence and determination to win victory.

FURTHER ON FUJIAN FLOOD RECOVERY EFFORT

OW010339 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] The army men and people in Fujian's Longxi Prefecture continued their efforts in reducing losses caused by the recent typhoon and heavy rain. The flood began to decrease in Nanjing, Pinghe, Zhangpu, Zhaoan and Yunxiao Counties on 24 September. According to initial statistics, due to the recent typhoon and heavy rain, 153 villages in the prefecture were inundated, with some 55,000 households affected, 25 persons killed, 541 persons wounded, some 400,000 mu of crops damaged, some 3,700 irrigation facilities damaged and some 16,000 houses collapsed.

Leading cadres from various provincial departments concerned have arrived in the prefecture to help solve various problems and provide relief. Zhu Yaohua, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, and Vice Governors Zhang Gexin and Wen Fushan arrived in Longhai County on 24 September to inspect the situation and comfort the flood victims. A certain air force unit dispatched 20 sorties of helicopters to airlift medical teams, medical supplies and a large amount of food supplies to the flood stricken area. Efforts are also made to resume production work in the prefecture.

FUJIAN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON COMBATING SMUGGLING

OW301401 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Smuggling and Blackmarketeering Should be Curbed"]

[Text] The second provincial antismuggling conference held recently has worked out important plans for dealing with future tasks in the struggle against smuggling and blackmarketeering. All localities should resolutely implement the guidelines put forward by the conference, exert greater efforts and take more effective measures to curb smuggling, speculation and profiteering and win a decisive victory in the struggle against smuggling within the next few months.

Since the beginning of this year, particularly after the first provincial antismuggling conference, smuggling and blackmarketeering have begun to be dealt with in an organized way, and remarkable achievements have been made in cracking a number of major cases of smuggling and blackmarketeering and in eliminating blackmarketeering in several major localities. As a result, smuggling and blackmarketeering have begun to decrease. However, we should not overestimate these results. We should soberly realize the following facts: At sea, smuggling gangs are still running rampant, engaging in smuggling under the cover of carrying out fishing activities; on land, black markets have not yet been eliminated, with large open markets being turned into many small markets that open off and on; blackmarketeering is also practiced by showing samples of goods to prospective customers in the street and handing the goods to the customers in some houses; and smuggling under the pretext of processing imported materials or of receiving gifts from abroad have also become very prevalent. Some people who have suddenly become rich from smuggling, as well as some criminals who engaged in smuggling, are still at large. They are consistently looking for other chances to make greater profits.

These stern facts tell us that we are still far from winning a decisive victory in our struggle against smuggling and that the task of striking at smuggling activities is not only an arduous but also complicated one.

Smuggling and blackmarketeering are evil acts that bring calamity upon the country and upon the people as well. They not only seriously undermine the national economy but also seriously corrode the thinking of both cadres and the masses. In the localities where smuggling and blackmarketeering are rampant, normal industrial and agricultural production is being undermined, trade and finance are disrupted, social order is disturbed and the number of criminal cases constantly increases. Meanwhile, activities related to feudal superstitions have also increased steadily. In order to make money and seek profits, some people resort to speculation, attempt to benefit themselves at the expense of others and commit criminal offenses. More serious still, some party organizations and government organs have also become corrupt, with some party members or cadres accepting bribes or engaging in smuggling or blackmarketeering. They have become degenerate. Some lawless elements have smuggled a large amount of decadent bourgeois cultural materials including pornographic books and periodicals, music tapes, pictures and playing cards to poison people, youngsters in particular. Therefore, our struggle against smuggling and blackmarketeering is not only an economic but also a political one. It is a manifestation of the actual class struggle and should certainly never be regarded as unimportant.

In order to win a decisive victory in the struggle against smuggling, the leaderships at all levels should first achieve unanimity in their thinking. There are still some leaders at present who do not fully understand the seriousness and danger of smuggling and blackmarketeering nor the necessity of striking at smuggling and blackmarketeering. They have a muddled notion about smuggling and blackmarketeering. As a result, these leaders are not firm in their determination to lead the struggle and fail to take effective measures. They are consistently slipshod and weak in leading the struggle and thus prevent the antismuggling struggle from developing intensively. For example, they fail to make sufficient efforts to crack major cases of smuggling and blackmarketeering; they fail to deal strictly with some serious cases even after they have been exposed; they give only economic punishment to those involved in these serious cases and fail to take political measures against them; they care only about the market and fail to get to the bottom of the cases; and they will vie for handling cases that will bring them profits but refuse to handle those that do not bring them profits.

In order to reap some partial and immediate economic benefits, some units have even gone so far as to regard the "evil tendency" as a "favorable tendency" and to regard dealing in smuggled goods as a means of making money, and so on and so forth. In this connection, the key to winning a decisive victory in the struggle against smuggling lies in achieving unanimity in the thinking of the leaders, correcting the erroneous thinking, overcoming the unhealthy tendency and strengthening organizational measures.

All our comrades should realize that striking resolutely at smuggling and blackmarketeering is a matter of great importance that has bearing on safeguarding the nation's sovereignty and the socialist legal system, on upholding the four basic principles and on preserving the purity of our party and state organs. It should also be noted that unless the sabotaging influence of smuggling is resolutely eliminated, all our current reforms in both our domestic and foreign economic policies, as well as our policy calling for "reestablishing postal links trade relations and air and shipping services" with Taiwan can never be successfully carried out.

At present the masses are watching to see whether our leaders are bold and resolute enough to strike at smuggling and blackmarketeering, resolute enough to crack down on the ring-leaders of smuggling gangs and strike at those who have suddenly become rich by engaging in smuggling. Unless we are softhearted toward these criminals, we should mobilize the masses to struggle against smuggling and blackmarketeering in a concerted effort and eliminate the evil tendency of smuggling and blackmarketeering.

In order to win a decisive victory in the antismuggling struggle, it is also necessary to enforce party discipline, consolidate our ranks and resolutely curb smuggling and blackmarketeering as well as the trading of smuggled goods within our ranks. Some units, including enterprises, rural people's communes and production brigades, organs and organizations, hanker after petty gains and try to make money by engaging in trading smuggled goods. This is an evil practice that infringes upon the interests of the state, runs counter to the party's policies and encourages smuggling. It is a practice that completely deviates from the socialist road.

It should be reiterated that all smuggling and blackmarketeering and the sheltering of smugglers by any enterprise, institution, organ or organization should be investigated and handled firmly according to the seriousness of each individual case; if the smuggling and blackmarketeering activities within a certain unit are inspired by the leading body at a higher level, the leaders concerned should be investigated and their responsibility determined; those comrades who have engaged in smuggling should make voluntary confessions, provide clear explanations of their behavior and rely on the organization concerned for the proper handling of the cases; if they should refuse to make voluntary confessions, their cases should be handled strictly when they are exposed.

We must conduct extensive education on cherishing the motherland and opposing smuggling so as to create a general climate in the society that regards boycotting smuggled goods as glorious and eagerness to make petty gains as shameful. We must commend the advanced models, good individuals and good deeds of the Meilin production brigade in Changle County in resisting smuggling, promoting production and becoming affluent through labor. At the same time, it is necessary to change our way of dealing with smuggling, that is, of paying attention only to economic punishment while neglecting political measures. We must resolutely strike at the ringleaders and major culprits of the smuggling gangs, at those criminals who have reaped staggering profits by engaging in smuggling, at those criminals who have engaged in armed robbery or in assaulting public security organs, custom houses and investigation units of industrial and commercial departments, and at those who have assaulted investigators of smuggling activities or who have tried to take revenge on people who have exposed their cases. They deserve prompt and strict handling.

It was an accomplishment that a group of ringleaders and major criminals of smuggling gangs were recently sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with the law in Fuzhou and Xiamen municipalities. Hereafter, we should resolutely strike at the criminals engaged in similar cases and should never be softhearted toward these criminals.

Fujian Province will be engaged in a struggle between smuggling and antismuggling as well as between corruption and anticorruption over a long period of time. Let all of us act positively, join in this struggle and make our respective contributions to winning a decisive victory in the struggle against smuggling.

FUJIAN MEETING VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

OW011345 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Strengthening party leadership over ideological work, changing the state of laxity and weakness, overcoming the tendency of bourgeois liberalization and upholding the four fundamental principles -- these were the subjects discussed at the recent provincial meeting of directors of propaganda departments of prefectural, municipal and county party committees.

The meeting began on 9 September and ended on 16 September. It was attended by directors of propaganda departments of all prefectural, municipal and county party committees in the province and by responsible comrades in charge of ideological and political work of provincial departments, commissions and offices and trade unions, CYL organizations and women's federations, totaling 125 people.

A leading comrade of the provincial party committee gave a talk at the meeting on some problems on the ideological front. The comrades present earnestly discussed the problems and expressed unanimous agreement with him. The meeting held that an important current problem on the ideological front is to change the state of lax and weak leadership. We firmly support the party Central Committee's instructions on how to solve the problem. We must criticize bourgeois liberalization aimed at breaking away from party leadership and departing from the socialist path. As far as Fujian is concerned, laxity and weakness in leadership is reflected in many areas, not only in the lack of criticism against bourgeois liberalization but also in the failure to wage a vigorous struggle against the unhealthy trends and evil practices in the party and the failure to deal relentlessly blows at criminals engaged in smuggling by sea, speculation and profiteering and undermining social order and public security.

The meeting agreed with the opinion of the leading comrade of the provincial party committee. Laxity and weakness is a problem of leadership. The responsibility rests with the provincial party committee. At lower levels it is mainly a question of education and it is not necessary to start examination and self-examination at every level. It must be affirmed that since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, Fujian Province has made major achievements on the propaganda, education, science, literature and art, press, publication and theoretical fronts. The ideological situation is sound on the whole; it is better than it has been for many years. However, we must also see that among some people there still exist the tendency to break away from party leadership. The tendency to do everything "for money" and to long for the bourgeois way of life, and a bad general attitude as regards both praises and criticisms with the result that anyone who is commended is isolated and any criticism is met with antagonism. In some places, religious activities, feudalism and superstition run rampant. It is of especially great significance to wage a struggle against these unhealthy trends, evil practices and harmful tendencies in Fujian Province where special policies and flexible measures are being implemented.

The meeting stressed the importance of correctly conducting criticism and self-criticism and put forward tasks and requirements for the ideological front. The meeting pointed out: We must believe that the overwhelming majority of the comrades of the ideological front support party leadership and want to follow the socialist road, and that although they have shortcomings and mistakes they are willing to correct themselves. In dealing with the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization that has appeared in some literary and art circles and among intellectuals and young students, we should use the method of criticism and self-criticism and the method of guidance in a gentle and mild way, and our attitude should be one of warmhearted assistance and unity. We should not do things in an oversimplified and crude way. We should not make groundless charges or use a big stick, much less start a movement. To solve the current ideological problems among the masses we must, while strengthening ideological and political work, make up our mind to push industrial and agricultural production and economic work forward. We must also vigorously rectify the party's work style and have the courage to wage a resolute struggle against unhealthy tendencies and against evildoers and evil deeds. We must severely, promptly and relentlessly strike at the smuggling gangs and criminals disrupting social order. In upholding the four fundamental principles, our entire ideological front should continue to emancipate the mind, give scope to socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, eliminate the influence of leftist thinking and unwaveringly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the major policy decisions of opening up to the outside world, delegating powers to lower levels and adopting flexible policies. We must enliven the economy and further stimulate people's thinking.

The meeting analyzed the question of correctly solving the relationship between eliminating the influence of leftist thinking and criticizing the tendency of liberalization. As far as the leadership is concerned, it is necessary to solve the problem of laxity and weakness and at the same time to continue to eliminate the erroneous left tendency that has dominated for a long time. The provincial party committee has repeatedly emphasized the need to emancipate the mind, give scope to democracy and eliminate the erroneous left tendency in guiding ideology. This is correct, but the task is not yet completed.

Many comrades at the meeting sharply questioned: Have our minds been sufficiently emancipated after all? Has democracy been given enough scope? Has the left been fully criticized? Have we gone too far, or not far enough? The comrades held that the question is not that of going too far, but of not going far enough. If the left things are not eliminated, it is impossible to solve the problem of liberalization.

The emergence of the tendency toward liberalization is, first, a result of the influence of bourgeois ideas and, second, a reaction to the leftist thinking that has existed for a long time. Therefore, eliminating the influence of leftist thinking and criticizing liberalization are one and the same thing. The spirit is the same between the 3d and the 6th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee and between the 6th plenary session and the national forum on problems on the ideological front. The two should not be regarded as opposed to each other. We should correctly wage a struggle on two fronts.

The meeting held that the whole party should pay attention to the problems on the ideological front and strengthen ideological and political work. The problems on the ideological front should not be regarded as something that concerns only the propaganda departments. They are the concern of the whole party, the basic work of the party. The party's basic work is its ideological building and organizational building. At present, we should do a good job in explaining and publicizing the "resolution" and unify the whole party's thinking on the conclusion of the "resolution." Through in-depth study and wide dissemination of the "resolution," we should further enhance political stability and unity and identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee.

We also should do a good job in economic propaganda work. We should widely implement various forms of responsibility systems in agriculture, industry, commerce, transport and other trades and maintain the stability of policies. We should publicize regulation by the market under the guidance of state planning, have the courage to allow some people to "stand out," allow some people to become well-to-do first and not fear the appearance of "conspicuously well-to-do families." But we must also educate everyone to observe the country's laws and decrees, follow state plans, correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and consciously and actively fulfill state procurement tasks.

Our papers, periodicals, radio and motion picture propaganda, while criticizing the tendency toward liberalization, should encourage writers to emancipate their minds, do more creative work and turn out more and better works for socialism.

On the religious question, we should pay attention to implementing the policy on religion and respect the believers' religious feelings, but we should not allow unlawful activities under the guise of religious activity and, more important, we should not allow having illicit relations with a foreign country for the purpose of engaging in infiltration and subversive activities.

Fujian is a province which is opening up to the outside world. We should on the one hand actively develop economic activities with foreign countries, develop foreign trade and adopt policies to give more favorable treatment and greater protection to foreign investment, and on the other hand pay serious attention to corrosion by bourgeois ideas and resolutely resist influence by bourgeois ideas.

CORRECTION TO FLOOD FIGHTING EFFORT IN FUJIAN

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Soldiers, Civilians Fight Floods in Fujian," published in the 28 September China DAILY REPORT on page O 2:

In paragraph three, line five should read: ...provincial governor and Zhu Yanhua, deputy commander of....

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU FOOD INDUSTRY MEETING

OW011257 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] With the attention paid to it by the provincial party committee and the leadership at various levels, the food industry in Jiangsu has scored new achievements.

According to statistics by relevant departments, the output value of the food industry under the province's light industry system from last January through August increased by more than 17 percent over the same period last year.

A food industry discussion meeting was held in the province last August. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, said at the meeting: Development of the food industry is needed by the country and hoped for by the people. We must wake up our mind to push it forward.

Comrade Xu Jiatun joined the others at the meeting in expressing their determination to strengthen leadership over the food industry, do solid work and strive to greatly develop the food industry in a relatively short period of time.

Since August the province has twice allocated more grain for the food industry, totaling 135 million jin, mainly for brewing. It is estimated that 52,000 tons of beer, 770 tons of daqu [1129 7798], 42,000 tons of yellow wine, and 10,000 tons of ordinary white spirit will be produced.

XU JIATUN VISITS NEW BAZAAR IN JIANGSU

OW020546 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Comrades Xu Jiatun, Han Peixin and Zhou Yifeng, Deputy Secretary Ma Zhaohong of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee and responsible comrades of the Gulou District visited the newly opened multipurpose bazaar on Beijing West Road and talked to the 18 young workers there. This bazaar is composed of five shops. These provincial and municipal responsible comrades later worked behind counters to help sell things during the National Day festival rush. Comrade Xu Jiatun sold cigarettes and wine while Comrade Han Peixin handled candies and small food items, and Comrade Zhou Yifeng sold cold meals in a restaurant.

JIANGXI STRESSES DEVELOPING DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

OW011255 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to correspondent (Hu Liqian), Jiangxi has achieved good results in its diversified economy activities after reaping a good harvest of rape and early rice this year. A general increase of 10 percent is reported in diversified economy output. Output of sugarcane, tea, jute and tangerine exceeds the highest records set since the founding of the nation. Aquatic products output and the total output value of communes and production brigades in the province this year are higher than those of last year.

The favorable situation in the province in the development of diversified economy has been attributed to the efforts made by the various localities in studying and implementing the important instructions on developing diversified economy given by Comrade Hu Yaobang when he made an inspection tour of Jiangxi. He emphasized that we must not relax our efforts in grain production while developing diversified economy. With this remark he further unified the various ideas on the development of diversified economy in the rural areas.

The various party committees have regarded the development of diversified economy as an important task.

1. They have set up various forms of the responsibility system of making payment on the basis of output, particularly the system of fixing output quotas on the basis of specialized groups and giving remuneration according to output.
2. They have changed the situation whereby the development of diversified economy is ignored and grain production is onesidedly overemphasized. The acreage of farmland sown to economic crops has been expanded. As a result, the acreage of farmland sown to economic crops this year has been expanded by 620,000 mu as compared with last year. In some localities, land seized from forestry and animal husbandry departments in order to grow crops has been returned to grow trees or carry out animal husbandry. Due to readjustments, the increase in grain production has stimulated the development of diversified economy and this in turn has promoted grain production.
3. Efforts have been made to strengthen leadership. Leading offices and administrative organs in charge of diversified economy have been set up throughout the province. From the higher levels down to the basic level, there is somebody in charge of the development of diversified economy. There were no such offices or organizations in the past. Furthermore, additional investments have been made for the development of diversified economy. This has changed the situation whereby grain production was regarded as the key link, the development of diversified economy was ignored, and most agricultural investments were concentrated mainly on building water conservancy projects. This year more than 10 million yuan have been appropriated from agricultural funds for the sole purpose of developing diversified economy in the rural areas. More agricultural loans are also being made available for the development of diversified economy. All these investments are bringing about remarkable results.

SHANGHAI CIRCULAR CALLS FOR END TO CORRUPTION

OW020536 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government recently issued a circular concerning some enterprises and business units which have been giving out products as "material benefits" [fuli chanpin] thereby undermining state interests. The circular called on various districts, counties and bureaus as well as departments, committees and offices concerned to resolutely check on such practices in light of prevailing conditions in respective areas and units, and to rectify similar cases.

The municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government also circulated two reports by the municipal finance bureau which exposed the Shanghai optical instruments factory and other units for giving out products as "material benefits." The municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government pointed out in the circular: This evil practice of appropriating public property by graft has damaged both the state and collective interests, undermined the social atmosphere and corrupted the cadres, workers and staff causing serious consequences. The circular called on various localities and departments concerned to check on and put in order all cases reported since 1980 in giving out products as "material benefits." Responsible persons of units who knowingly committed offenses, rejected dissuasion, feigned compliance and practiced fraud shall be dealt with politically according to party discipline. Those whose offenses come under criminal law shall be sent to the judicial organs concerned to be sanctioned according to the law.

PROVINCIAL FORUMS SUPPORT YE JIANYING'S STATEMENT

Henan Forum

HK040603 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Summary] According to a HENAN RIBAO report, responsible members of democratic parties and former KMT generals in the province have held a forum to support the speech of Ye Jianying on returning Taiwan to the motherland and achieving peaceful unification. Li Fudu, chairman of the Henan provincial committee of the KMT revolutionary committee, expressed warm support for Ye Jianying's speech and held that unification of Taiwan and the mainland is conducive to maintaining peace in the Far East and the world. Wu Shaokui, chairman of the Henan provincial committee of the China Democratic League, said that what Chairman Ye Jianying proposed was just and correct, and hoped that Taiwan would consider the interest of the whole country and accomplish the great unification cause.

(Wang Shulian), responsible person of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the provincial industrial and commercial league; (Zuo Mingsheng), chairman of the Henan provincial branch of the China Chiu San Society; (Li Yuxi), a former KMT general; and (Duan Zhongshan), (Zhang Runshan), (Li Jinxi), (Zhu Zhangsui), (Liu Xicheng), (Yin Lingwu), (Yang Shangwu) and others also spoke at the forum.

Hunan CPPCC Forum

HK021428 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum on the afternoon of 30 September. Personalities of various circles at the forum said: We resolutely support NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying's talk which further expounded the general and specific policies on the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. We are willing to do all we can to complete the great cause of the motherland's reunification. Over 40 people attended the forum including responsible persons of Hunan's various democratic parties, well-known patriotic personages without party affiliations, Taiwan compatriots in Changsha, family members of those personnel who left for Taiwan and representatives of returned Overseas Chinese. Also attending the forum were (Yang Bifu), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Xie Dengchang), deputy director of the Department of United Front Work under the provincial CCP committee; and (Wang Huazhong) and (Zhen Chengyi), vice chairmen of the Changsha Municipal CPPCC Committee. Ding Wei, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and deputy director of the Department of United Front Work under the provincial CCP committee, presided over the forum.

HENAN'S LIU JIE VIEWS BUMPER AUTUMN HARVEST

OW030036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondents Dai Deyi [2071 1795 5030] and Liu Kuihua [0491 5525 5478]]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- After reaping an all-round bumper harvest of summer crops, Henan reports the good news of a good harvest of autumn crops. Analyzing the rural situation, Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, said that the development of the situation in the rural areas is so rapid that, as pointed out by the masses and cadres, it is "impossible to accurately estimate after three tries."

Henan's total output of wheat and tobacco, whose growing area and total output rank highest in the country, have increased by large margins and surpassed the best record in history. Liu Jie, introducing the excellent situation in Henan's countryside to leading cadres on the province's propaganda, culture and education fronts a few days ago, said that many cadres and people have pointed out that it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the increase in wheat and tobacco output this year after three tries.

During the production of summer crops in spring and summer, we encountered a continuous dry spell rarely seen in history. The first time we estimated that the output would decrease. After harvesting began and some areas reported fairly good results, our second estimate was that the output would be the same as last year. As all localities reported an increase in output during the peak harvesting season, our third estimate was that the total output of summer crops would top last year by about one billion jin. A report recently submitted by the provincial statistics bureau using eight statistical methods verified that the total output of summer crops reached 21.83 billion jin, 1.5 billion jin more than the record figure for 1979 and 3.38 billion jin more than last year. It is also impossible to accurately estimate the production situation of major cash crops. Last year the province procured 390 million jin of tobacco. This year we estimated that we would procure 400 million, then 500 million and 600 million jin on three different occasions. As of 20 September however, tobacco farmers had already turned in 590 million jin of tobacco leaves. Procurement work has continued in all localities and grades 1 and 2 fine-quality tobacco has increased by large margins.

After the all-round bumper harvest of summer crops, a preliminary distribution taking into consideration the interests of the state, collective and individual was carried out in various localities. A total of 19 billion jin of grain was distributed throughout the province topping the same period for last year by 21 percent. Of the 19 billion jin of grain, commune members received 11.06 billion jin, some 3 billion jin more than last year; the state procured 3.61 billion jin, 470 million jin more than last year; and the collectives retained 3.8 billion jin. Some 55,000 production teams distributed 55.18 million yuan among their members, 19 percent more than last year. In this way we have made the people happy and the state and collectives satisfied.

Liu Jie urged party and government organs at various levels to conscientiously summarize the experience on the agricultural front in order to more swiftly promote the production on other fronts. Leading comrades from the central authorities who visited Henan recently to inspect the work pointed out: "Agriculture is the forerunner in the national economy in Henan, as well as in the country. The experience in agriculture is worth thinking about deeply. We should think about why we have been able to achieve such progress in a short period of time." In the past we often overestimated the situation. Now, we have underestimated it. This fully demonstrates the great potentials of the party's rural economic policies and the Chinese peasants' rising socialist enthusiasm, which people have temporarily failed to recognize and underestimated. The vast numbers of peasants in China are new-type peasants who have been taught by the party over the past several decades and have steadfastly taken the socialist road. Because the various rural economic policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee coincide with the peasants' interests and suit the needs for the development of productive forces in the rural areas, they have harnessed the peasants' enthusiasm and creativity within a short period of time. We must make the best use of the situation by bringing into full play the internal motive drives and enhancing them continuously in order to meet the needs of the development of the situation.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES PROMOTING WORK OF HEBEI

HK030427 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpts of 22 September HEBEI RIBAO editorial: "Correct Past Mistakes, Strengthen Unity and Quickly Promote the Work of Hebei With One Heart and One Mind"]

[Text] The work conference of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee has satisfactorily closed. The conference was filled with an atmosphere of democracy, unity and looking ahead. The participants summed up their experience, distinguished between right and wrong, unified their understanding, strengthened their unity and boosted their spirit. They strengthened their confidence in winning new victory in Hebei's socialist modernization, and are determined to try hard to catch up with the advancing pace of the whole country. The conference was a success. This was the result of the warm concern and timely instruction of the CCP Central Committee and the leading comrades of the central authorities, the result of the joint efforts of the comrades who participated in the conference, and a victory of the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions of the CCP Central Committee!

In doing a good job of promoting the work of Hebei, the most fundamental task is to maintain political unanimity with the central authorities. In this respect, Hebei has learned profound lessons. We should be able to sober ourselves up because of those lessons, and obtain a profound understanding of the significance of maintaining political unanimity with the central authorities and implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. To do a good job of solving the problems in this aspect, the leading cadres at all levels of the party must first of all lead the masses in seriously studying well the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. At present, we must take transmitting and studying the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the central committee as a task of primary importance. All localities must aim at the ideological obstacles among the cadres and masses and do a good job of criticizing leftism. They must criticize the leftist mistakes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, sum up their experience, enhance their understanding, eliminate his influence and solve practical problems. As for the cadres and masses, our major task is to conduct education by positive example. For comrades who have certain muddled ideas and erroneous understanding regarding the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions of the CCP Central Committee, we must carry out penetrating and detailed ideological education through presenting the facts and reasoning things out. As for the attacks, slander, rumors and disturbances coming from some individual antagonistic elements, we must strictly handle and resolutely struggle against them and justly criticize and refute them. We may even inflict necessary punishment on those elements in accordance with party and government discipline and state laws in order to put an end to the state of muddled thinking and situations in which healthy trends fail to prevail over unhealthy ones in some localities and units. In short, the party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members must truly implement the task of maintaining political unanimity with the central authorities and embody it in their work and their words and action.

We must strengthen party unity, especially unity in the leadership core, strengthen the unity between the party and the people, and do our best to unite as many people as possible, including those comrades who made mistakes -- even serious mistakes -- but are willing to understand and correct their mistakes. For comrades who made mistakes and have the desire for correction but do not have adequate understanding of their mistakes for the time being, we must be patient and appropriately wait, in order to mobilize all positive factors and work hard to do a good job of all tasks. All these constitute the overall situation. Everything we do must be subordinated to this overall situation. All words and actions detrimental to this overall situation must be corrected. Judging from the situation of Hebei, what are the problems which we should currently pay attention to in order to do a good job of promoting unity?

First of all, we must strengthen our concept of the party, act according to the party's line, principles and policies and party spirit and principles, and maintain political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee. This is in fact the premise of doing a good job of promoting unity. In order to do a good job of promoting unity, all our comrades must strive to reduce their blindness in action and increase their enthusiasm in work. This statement was in fact made by Comrade Mao Zedong and should be our motto. We must uphold the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. No matter whether we are dealing with people or with matters, we must seek truth from facts, and make proper analyses with an attitude of dialectical and historical materialism. We must enhance our political consciousness, overcome our blindness in action, strengthen our view of the overall situation and overcome one-sidedness.

Seriously upholding the party's principle of democratic centralism is also a significant aspect in doing a good job of promoting unity. All major issues must be collectively discussed and decided and we must not allow a small number of people -- and still less one person -- to have the final say. Leadership members must advocate learning from, helping, trusting and supporting each other. They must open their hearts to and keep in touch with each other. When there is a difference of views, they must make use of the method of the rectification of work style during the Yanan period and seriously and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism. As to problems on which understanding cannot be unified within a short time, they may gradually unify their understanding through penetrating practice. We must carry forward the party's fine work style in being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness, and persistently use the method of dividing one into two in understanding ourselves and observing other people. When we have self-knowledge, we will be able to maintain a sober mind, and when we have the ability to appreciate other people's character and abilities, it will be easy for us to promote unity.

To strengthen unity between the party and the people, we must particularly strengthen the education of cadres in the mass viewpoint and the mass line and allow all cadres to firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have hoped that we will further do a good job of promoting unity on the basis of enhancing political consciousness; and they have educated us time and again with sincere words and earnest wishes. We will certainly not fail to live to the concern and expectations of the CCP Central Committee. We will work hard to enhance our political consciousness, overcome our blindness in action, continuously strengthen unity, make the central authorities feel at ease, make the people happy and create a necessary premise for promoting the work of Hebei as quickly as possible.

The party committees at all levels must do a good job of leading the study and implementation of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and closely integrate study with work. In the second half of this year, we must firmly grasp and do a good job of the following major tasks: 1) We must foster lofty ideals, boost our enthusiasm, adopt effective measures and do everything possible to promote the national economy. 2) We must push a step forward the building of socialist spiritual civilization. 3) We must augment and strengthen work groups for the implementation of policies, strengthen leadership, closely follow the mass line and quicken the pace of implementing policies. For this reason, the party committees at all levels must do a good job of promoting their own building. At present, among a small number of leadership groups and cadres, there are still the problems of muddled thinking, improper work style, little concerted efforts and even of organizational impurity.

In light of this situation, we must correct past mistakes in party building and readjust the leadership groups in accordance with the demand of the CCP Central Committee. We must strengthen party building, solve the problem of lax and weak leadership and completely change our work style. We must go deep into the realities of life in grasping our work, seriously do a good job of conducting investigations and study, discover and solve new problems and break old conventions and open up new roads. We have full confidence to overcome all difficulties, carry forward our achievements, correct our mistakes and do a good job of promoting the work of Hebei.

All people throughout the province must boost their enthusiasm, do a good job of carrying out their own duties and strive to make relatively great contributions to China's modernizations in order to repay the kindness of the CCP Central Committee toward Hebei!

SHIJIAZHUANG GATHERING MARKS LU XUN ANNIVERSARY

SK040712 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] "Some 1,500 people gathered together in Shijiazhuang on the afternoon of 25 September to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lu Xun. Those attending the gathering included literature and art workers, science workers, personnel engaged in education, journalists, teachers and students of post-secondary colleges and institutions and masses from various circles. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Li Erzong, Wang Zheng, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Yue Zongtai, Wang Yi, Xu Chunxing, Xu Ruilin and Liang Bin attend the gathering. The gathering was presided over by (Lu Yi), vice chairman of the Hebei provincial committee for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lu Xun and deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee. Li Erzong, chairman of the provincial committee for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lu Xun and deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee. Li Erzong, chairman of the provincial committee for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lu Xun, honorary chairman of the provincial federation of writers and artists and provincial governor, made an important speech."

Comrade Li Erzong stressed: We commemorate Lu Xun because we want to learn from Lu Xun, and inherit and give play to his combat spirit in order to strive for building a powerful and modern socialist country which possesses a high degree of civilization and democracy. Lu Xun made great contributions to the literary and artistic campaign of the Chinese proletariat and his cultural heritage has enriched both the Chinese and world treasure-house. Li Erzong also praised Lu Xun as a great thinker and revolutionary. After expounding on the career of Lu Xun in his life and his achievements and merits, Li Erzong proposed learning from Lu Xun in three aspects: 1) his strong patriotism; 2) his heroic revolutionary spirit; and 3) his integrity of being strict with oneself and conscientiously transforming one's ideology.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Erzong said: "While commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lu Xun, we must, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, study and give play to the spirit of Lu Xun and victoriously advance on our march toward the four modernizations, for the prosperity of the socialist motherland and the happiness of the people."

TIANJIN FORUM SUPPORTS YE JIANYING STATEMENT

SK030707 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Responsible persons of the municipal CPPCC committee and various democratic parties met yesterday for a forum at which they, full of excitement, vigorously expressed their support of NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's talk with a XINHUA reporter, in which he elaborated the policies concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful unification. They pledged to devote themselves to the great cause of the unification of the motherland. Huang Zhigang, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, spoke at the forum. Zhou Ru, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, chaired the forum.

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC BACKS YE JIANYING REMARKS

SK020631 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The provincial CPPCC committee held a forum of democratic party leaders and nonparty personages on the afternoon of 1 October at the CPPCC's conference room. The participants unanimously supported Chairman Ye Jianying's remarks in an interview with XINHUA. They said: In conjunction with the message of the NPC Standing Committee to Taiwan compatriots on New Year's Day 1979, these remarks elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. The remarks conform to the desires and basic interests of the people of all nationalities, including the Taiwan compatriots. The participants unanimously said they would contribute in promoting the great unity of all nationalities and the reunification of the motherland.

HEILONGJIANG OFFICIALS JOIN IN ROUTINE PARTY WORK

SK270940 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Over the past year or so, organs under the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee have waged a campaign to urge party leading cadres at or above department and bureau level, in the capacity of ordinary party members, to attend regular activities of party organizations and to adhere to the leadership and supervision of party organizations. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, joined in the regular activities at the party branch of the provincial CCP committee's research office to gain an understanding of the branch's arrangements for activities, exchange views with office comrades and discuss various problems. Comrade Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, also attended a group discussion at the organizational department under the provincial CCP committee.

To enhance the quality of party organizational activities, many party leading cadres gave lectures on party affairs. Comrade Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, has often prepared lecture materials on holidays or during his leisure time. He once gave a lecture to comrades from organs under the provincial people's congress before he left for an official trip.

HEILONGJIANG LEADER ATTENDS MODEL WORKERS FORUM

SK300852 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon nearly 100 model workers and representatives of advanced units from the industrial, communications, capital construction, finance and trade, cultural and education, scientific research and political and law departments in Harbin attended a national day forum sponsored by the provincial and Harbin municipal councils of trade unions at the Peace Village Theater. Leading comrades of the province and Harbin municipality and model workers joyfully gathered together to freely discuss the great achievements scored in the 32 years since liberation.

Leading comrades of the provincial and Harbin municipal party and government, including Yang Yicheng, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Chen Yuanzhi, Hou Jie, Xie Yunqing, Lu Guang, Wang Huacheng and (Zhang Ping), attended the forum.

Li Min, vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Trade Unions Council, presided over the forum. Yang Yichen and Li Lian, first secretary and secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. They encouraged the model workers to play backbone and vanguard roles in promoting socialist spiritual and material civilization, unite the rank-and-file workers to work vigorously in the fourth quarter, do everything possible to fulfill or overfulfill the annual production plan, actively participate in enterprise democratic management, do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training young workers and contribute more to the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG DISCUSSES PETITION-RELATED AFFAIRS

SK290620 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the leading group under the provincial CCP committee for handling letters and visits from the people held a provincial vocational work conference from 16 to 28 September to offer a chance for key members in charge of letter- and visit-related affairs at provincial, prefectural, municipal and county level organs to undergo correct vocational training.

During the conference, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee held a special meeting to discuss the work of letters and visits from the people. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government, and departments concerned attended and spoke at the conference.

Leaders of the provincial CCP committee said: CCP committees at all levels in our province have attached importance to handling letters and visits from the people. During 3 years of intensive work, three campaigns have been launched throughout the province to solve long-pending cases in this regard. As a result, a large number of letters and visits have been handled, many frame-ups, erroneous and unjust cases left over from the past, especially the Great Cultural Revolution, have been reversed and contradictions in the party and among the people have been properly solved. These achievements have promoted stability and unity and have accelerated the development of an excellent situation in our province. Although the workload has been substantially reduced, handling letters and visits from the people still remains an arduous task. On one hand, some questions have not been answered; on the other hand, some people make unreasonable demands and deliberately keep causing trouble. Therefore, bypassing the immediate leadership and presenting appeals and complaints to higher levels constitutes a prominent issue in our province.

The provincial CCP committee urged party and government organs at all levels and all departments in charge of handling letters and visits from the people to overcome the sagging morale and exert themselves to work ceaselessly and unremittingly. Leaders of the provincial CCP committee emphasized at the conference: Receiving visitors and handling letters from the people is an important way for party and government organs at all levels to maintain close ties with the masses and has a vital bearing on overcoming bureaucracy, on the party's work style and on the four modernizations. Party and government organs at all levels must consider it a constant political task, include it in their agenda, and strengthen their leadership to deal with it seriously. Those questions which should and can be solved must be done so conscientiously. Persons who refuse or procrastinate about handling letters and visits or engage in retaliation should be criticized and educated. Those who cause serious consequences and commit big crimes must be dealt with severely.

The handful of troublemakers who harass organs and disrupt social and work order, but refuse to mend their ways after repeated instruction, should first be warned and then be put in **reformatories** to be educated and reformed through labor by public security organs.

As for those absent from work for a long time under the pretext of presenting appeals and complaints to higher leaders, payment should be stopped and they should be ordered to go back to work on a given date. If they do not go back to work, they should be fired in order to enforce labor discipline.

The provincial CCP committee urged party committees at all levels to further improve organs for handling letters and visits, readjust and strengthen the contingent of cadres in charge of letter- and visit-related work, raise their ideological and political level and improve their vocational skills to suit the needs of the new situation.

HEILONGJIANG FORUM URGES WORK STYLE RECTIFICATION

SK300608 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The forum on questions of the party's work style sponsored by the provincial CCP committee concluded on 28 September. The forum emphasized the necessity to mobilize the party to unswervingly rectify the party's work style.

Attending the forum were party secretaries in charge of discipline inspection and responsible persons of discipline inspection departments in prefectures, municipalities, Harbin and Qiqihar Railway Bureaus, committees and offices under the provincial people's government, the forestry and farm general bureau and organs under the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government.

At the forum, the participants studied the important speeches of central leading comrades on questions of the party's work style and the guidelines of the discipline inspection work forum of the north and northeast provinces sponsored by the CCP Central Committee. They summed up our province's situation in rectifying the party's work style since the beginning of this year, exchanged experiences and discussed and made arrangements for the next step in the work.

The provincial CCP Central Committee has attached great importance to this forum. Party leaders including Yang Yichen, Li Lian and Chen Jianfei delivered speeches at the forum. Their speeches were entitled, respectively: "Unremitting Efforts Should Be Made To Rectify the Party's Work Style;" "Party Committees Should Rectify the Party's Work Style in a Down-to-Earth Manner;" and "The Malpractices in the Economic Sector Should Be Resolutely Checked."

It was stated at the forum: Since the provincial discipline inspection meeting in April, a great deal of effective work has been done in rectifying the party's work style in all localities, and the party's work style has been substantially improved. This is chiefly because party committees have paid attention and secretaries have personally engaged in rectifying the party's work style. They have checked their own loopholes, concentrated on key problems and solved them one by one on a priority basis. They have grasped the essential -- ideological and political work.

However, we must realize that our party's work style has not been thoroughly rectified. There are still serious malpractices. Activities against discipline and malpractices such as, retaining illegal profits, evading taxes, committing and ignoring bribery, speculating and profiteering, graft and embezzlement, secretly dividing up and occupying property and funds of suspended projects, using funds for other purposes, recklessly issuing bonuses and prizes, illicitly increasing commodity prices and spending without restraint, are even worse in the economic sector.

The participants held: The illegal activities and malpractices violate not only economic discipline but also political discipline. We must by no means underestimate their influence because they will directly undermine the socialist planned economy, seriously harm the four modernizations, corrode the minds of party members and cadres, corrupt the party's fine tradition and social morality, downgrade the image of the party and socialism and adversely affect the masses' enthusiasm for building socialism. To check malpractices in the economic field, it is imperative to stop those who engage in malpractices under the pretext of enlivening the economy, seeking for existence, working for the welfare of the public or the staff and workers.

To thoroughly rectify malpractices in the party, the forum emphasized: Party organizations at all levels must enhance their understanding of the necessity to rectify the party's work style. Party committees at all levels should combine political and economic problems and do a good job in strengthening leading bodies, beginning with those of problems.

Continuous efforts should be made to improve the party's organizational life, conduct criticism and self-criticism, better the quality of party members, bring into fuller play the role of party organizations as a fighting force and sharpen our ability to combat malpractices. Efforts should be made to use both positive and negative examples to promote the checking of malpractices. The broad masses of the people should give full play to their role as supervisors. Leaders at all levels should enhance revolutionary vigor, overcome sagging morale, intensify ideological and political work and educate party members and cadres to voluntarily struggle against the malpractices. Priority should be given to dealing with big and important cases as soon and severely as possible. Such cases should be dealt with promptly upon their discovery. Leaders should personally take charge of this work, top leaders should take the lead and each level should have somebody in charge to solve problems in a down-to-earth way. All trades and professions should be organized to participate in rectifying the party's work style to mobilize the party to rectify the work style as soon as possible.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR URGES MASSES TO ECONOMIZE

SK300952 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular urging all localities to mobilize the masses to launch a pick-up-gold campaign to increase production and income and to economize on expenditures to fulfill or overfulfill the annual industry-transport production plans.

The circular states: The task of fulfilling the annual industry-transport production plans, especially the revenue plan, is arduous. However, enterprises have great potential to be tapped. In short, these enterprises have much room for development.

To do a good job in launching a mass pick-up-gold campaign, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government urged the party committees and governments at all levels to adopt the guidelines of the sixth plenum in mobilizing the masses to launch a campaign on discussing ways to solve the state's difficulties and to tap the potential of enterprises, expose contradictions and review past experiences. All plants, workshops and work shifts of industry-transport enterprises, including plant chiefs, cadres, technicians and producers, must devise specific conservation plans in the light of the staff's economic responsibility system. The departments concerned must bring into full play their role as functionary organs and actively create conditions for launching the mass pick-up-gold campaign.

All departments, including the commercial, foreign trade, and materials departments and the banks, must protect and promote the production of enterprises. Responsible comrades at all levels must lead the cadres to work at grassroots units to promote production with their experiences so the mass pick-up-gold campaign can be launched in a down-to-earth manner.

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES JILIN NATIONAL DAY GATHERING

SK301254 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Changchun municipal youth palace resounded with laughter and songs. Innocent and lively children dressed in festive costumes flocked to the youth palace from all quarters to attend a gathering to mark the 32nd anniversary of the PRC's founding and the 2d anniversary of the founding of the Changchun municipal youth palace. Attending the gathering were responsible persons of the provincial and Changchun municipal CCP committees, the provincial and municipal people's congress standing committees, the provincial and municipal governments, and the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, including Wang Enmao, Yu Lin, Li Shuren, Zhang Kaijing, Liu Cikai, Che Minqiao, Ren Qingyuan, Feng Yingkui, (Li Chengkun), (Xu Qing), (Li Yiping), (Yang Di), (Geng Yuelun), and (Zhang Deduo).

Also attending today's gathering were responsible persons of the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Changchun and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CYL committees and the provincial and municipal departments concerned.

Comrade Yu Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presented an imported color videotape recorder to the children of the youth palace on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial CCP committee, the provincial CPPCC committee. The provincial government and the provincial CCP committee. The provincial CCP committee, the provincial government, the provincial and municipal trade union councils, the provincial and municipal women's federations, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun sent gifts, including a piano, an accordion and microscopes.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the gathering. He encouraged the children to study diligently and make progress every day to become a new generation with moral, intellectual and physical qualities and strive to build the motherland into a country with a glorious future.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS JILIN FILM STUDIO ANNIVERSARY

SK300847 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Summary] The Changchun film studio held a ceremony on 29 September to mark the 35th anniversary of its founding. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Wang Enmao, Zhang Gensheng, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiyang and Zhang Kaijing, attended the ceremony. Chen Po, director of the Cinema Bureau under the Ministry of Culture, and Yuan Wenshu, vice chairman of the Chinese Film Artists Association, also visited Changchun to celebrate the anniversary.

JILIN CPPCC SUPPORTS YE JIANYING ON TAIWAN ISSUE

SK020608 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The provincial CPPCC committee held a forum of personages from all circles this morning to discuss Chairman Ye Jianying's remarks in an interview with XINHUA on the policy of returning Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

Song Renyuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over and spoke at the forum. Attending the forum were NPC delegates and CPPCC members in Changchun; vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee; vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; responsible persons of various democratic parties and the Taiwan work group under the provincial CPPCC committee; and personages of departments concerned.

At the forum, personages from all circles freely aired their opinions. They unanimously said that Chairman Ye Jianying's remarks fully reflect the common wish and basic interests of the people of all nationalities throughout China, including the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and those residing abroad.

LIAONING MARKS CENTENARY OF LU XUN'S BIRTH

SK010725 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to LIAONING RIBAO, on the morning of 29 September the Liaoning Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the provincial cultural bureau, the provincial branch of the Chinese Writers Association, the provincial academy of social sciences, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation and Lu Xun's Fine Arts College ceremoniously sponsored a mass meeting at the provincial youth palace to honor the centenary of Lu Xun's birth.

Attending the meeting were Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province; Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Zhang Yan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Wu Tieming, secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee.

The meeting was presided over by (Ma Jia), chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles and chairman of the provincial writers' association. Liu Yiyun, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the provincial propaganda department, addressed the meeting. In reviewing Comrade Mao Zedong's correct and scientific appraisal of Lu Xun, he noted: Our provincial ideological front is studying and implementing the spirit of the central authorities' forum on ideological issues to overcome weak and lax leadership over ideological work and to criticize bourgeois liberalism in the ideological field. We should earnestly study Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the mass meeting to mark the centenary of Lu Xun's birth to advance our study, criticism and self-criticism in a penetrating way.

At the meeting, (Wen Fei), deputy director of the provincial propaganda department and vice chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, made a report entitled: "Carry Forward Lu Xun's Revolutionary Spirit and Strive To Build a Highly Developed Socialist Spiritual Civilization."

(Li Muran) and (Cui Ping), staff of the provincial people's drama institute, read from Lu Xun's writings, and a film adapted from Lu Xun's novel "Regret for His Past" was shown. Also attending the meeting were personages from literary and art circles including (Shao Hua), (Si Ji), (Ding Kaifang), (Li Shuqian), (Lin Tie), (Xiao Ting), (Cui Dezhi), (Hou Xin), (Han Shaoyun) and (Yang Jiwu), as well as representatives from various circles -- over 500 persons in all.

LIAONING CPPCC SUPPORTS YE JIANYING'S PROPOSAL

SK010844 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee sponsored a forum this afternoon to firmly support Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who in an interview with XINHUA reporters elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland to achieve China's peaceful reunification and to express their determination to contribute to the cause of the motherland's unification.

Attending the forum were the provincial CPPCC committee's vice chairmen, permanent members, and members currently in Shenyang; responsible persons from various democratic parties; nonparty personages; noted personages from various circles; representatives of minority nationalities; returned Overseas Chinese; compatriots from Taiwan; and representatives from religious circles -- over 30 persons in all.

The forum was presided over by Liu Baotian, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Forum participants, in a happy atmosphere, expressed their ardent aspiration for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the motherland's unification and to hail the country's prosperous future.

In his speech, Lu Guangji, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, stated: Upon hearing Chairman Ye's speech, we feel it is possible to achieve the return of Taiwan to the motherland and to realize the motherland's unification. As a matter of fact, every Chinese hopes the motherland's unification will be achieved and that the Chinese nation will become more and more prosperous. Only by exerting concerted efforts can we realize the motherland's unification at an early date.

Liu Mingjiu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible person of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, noted: In his speech, Chairman Ye Jianying has further elaborated on the party's policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland. This has shown that our party is magnanimous and does everything called for by humanity and duty. The motherland's unification not only accords with the will of the people but also with the inexorable trend of events. We heartily hope the Taiwan authorities will place national interests above everything else and not let this good opportunity slip by. Our organizations under the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee should double their efforts to make more contributions to realizing the motherland's unification at an early date.

(Liu Tingfu), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible person of the provincial democratic national construction association, stated: To realize the motherland's unification is to bring credit to our revolutionary martyrs and to benefit posterity. A talk on a reciprocal basis between the CCP and the Kuomintang to achieve the third cooperation between the two parties will greatly benefit both of them without any harm. We firmly support the CCP's policy and the realization of the motherland's unification as early as possible.

Also addressing the forum were (Chen Zihe), (Chen Yanzhi), (Wu Xin), (Ye Weichun) and (Sun Pengxi).

Zhang Yan, director of the united front work department under the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: Every man has a share of responsibility in realizing the motherland's unification. We should study and extensively disseminate Chairman Ye Jianying's proposal and make contributions to returning Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful unification.

LIAONING COMMENDS PLA FLOOD FIGHTING EFFORTS

HK010719 [Editorial Report] Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese on 24 September on page 2 carries a list of civilian and military units commended for their recent actions in flood fighting in Liaoning. The following PLA units are listed on the honor roll: Nos 81501, 81043, 81065, 39023, 81167, 81233, 81367, 39947, 39428, 00039, 81171, 81173, 81175, 81243, 81369, 81371, 81375, 81819; the motor vehicle technical training team of the Shenyang Military Region Logistics Department; PLA Units Nos 39159, 00036, 81917; the medical team of No 213 Army Hospital; medical team of No 403 Naval Hospital; the branch depot of the Jin County armory of the air force; and the Sampan team of the training unit of the Naval No 1 surface vessels school.

LIAONING HOLDS FINANCIAL, TRADE WORK CONFERENCE

SK300355 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to reporter (Zhang Weiping), the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government held a financial and trade work conference recently to make arrangements for procuring agricultural and sideline products now and around the time of the Spring Festival, for enlivening markets and for implementing the responsibility system in management among financial and trade departments. The conference urged the large numbers of workers and staff in finance and trade departments to enhance their revolutionary vigor and work together with one heart so as to develop an excellent situation in urban and rural markets, further promote the readjustment of the national economy and meet people's demands about living conditions. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government including Chen Puru, Hu Yimin and Wang Ji yuan delivered speeches at the conference.

The conference pointed out: Though hit by serious calamities, our province is still, on the whole, reaping a bumper harvest. At present and around the Spring Festival, we should concentrate our efforts on procuring grain and other agricultural and sideline products. Grain departments should try their best to expand procurement capacity and increase procurement centers and drying places so as to put new grain in storage on time.

Our province's autumn vegetables are growing well this year. It is necessary to grasp well the late-stage field management, be sure to do the sowing in good time and achieve success in storing vegetables. It is also necessary to fulfill the task of procuring cotton, flax, cigarettes, fruits, native products and sideline products so as to help peasants find markets for unsalable native and sideline products. Foreign trade departments should lose no time in procuring agricultural and sideline products for export and in improving the work of processing, packing, allocating, transporting, and storing these products. They should procure and export more major export commodities such as apples, prawns, jellyfish, white fish, almonds, ginseng, livestock and livestock products so as to earn more foreign exchange income.

The conference demanded: While procuring agricultural and sideline products, the province should implement the principle, "industrial products should be supplied to rural areas prior to other places," so as to enable the people in rural areas to purchase more industrial products. In the fourth quarter of this year, it is necessary to provide rural markets with ample amounts of products which are in short supply. Some 70 percent of the bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, white cloth, and [words indistinct] should be distributed to rural areas. All bicycles for family use, desk clocks and wall clocks should be supplied to rural areas.

The conference urged leading bodies of finance and trade departments at all levels to study the guidelines and documents of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, conscientiously avoid lax and weak situations and lead the large numbers of workers and staff to make proper arrangements for various tasks now and around the time of the Spring Festival so as to score achievements in this regard.

LIAONING RIBAO ON LITERARY, ART CRITICISM

HK291422 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Unfold Literature and Art Criticism in Implementing the 'Double Hundred' Principle"]

[Text] Is it still necessary to unfold literature and art criticism in implementing the "double hundred" principle? Will literature and art criticism affect the implementation of the "double hundred" principle? This is a question of general concern in literature and art circles. In order to change the state of laxness and weakness in the literary and art circles, we should discuss this question until it is clear.

Literature and art criticism is an indispensable part of literary and artistic work. It is a twin to literary and artistic creation. When there is creation, there is criticism. This is one of the laws of literary and artistic development. Literary and artistic works are a social phenomenon. As soon as they appear, readers will express their opinions and feelings. When these opinions and feelings have been raised to a theoretical level, they become literature and art criticism. Literature and art criticism not only helps readers to understand and interpret the works, it also helps good and fairly good works to play their proper role. Moreover, it helps writers to understand their own achievements and shortcomings. This shows that literature and art criticism is indispensable and plays a positive role in promoting literature and art.

The "double hundred" principle is the only correct principle to foster and develop socialist literature and art. In order to implement this principle, it is necessary to seriously unfold literature and art criticism.

In implementing the "double hundred" principle, it is necessary to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It is necessary to allow free development and free discussion. During the discussion and contention, we must allow people to express their differing views; and allow the readers, audience, critics and leading comrades to criticize the works. Some people think that the implementation of the "double hundred" principle means that we can do whatever we like, that we can discard all principles and do away with all frameworks, and that the party cannot set any demands on literature and art, cannot give any guidance and cannot make any criticism. These people are actually misinterpreting the "double hundred" principle as bourgeois liberalization. The "double hundred" principle is a principle governing academic affairs and the literature and art of the proletariat. It is a principle for developing Marxism and literature and art amid struggle. It is guided by the four basic principles and by the orientation of serving the people and serving socialism. In order to adhere to this guidance and orientation, we cannot abandon the necessary struggles in the fields of ideology and art. Nor can we abandon the party's demands on and guidance over literature and art. The "double hundred" principle itself implies criticism and self-criticism. It is entirely wrong to set literature and art criticism against the "double hundred" principle, or to oppose literature and art criticism under the pretext of implementing the "double hundred" principle.

In recent years, there has been an unhealthy tendency in the literary and artistic circles. Some people accept praise, but reject criticism. They regard criticism as "wielding a big stick." In fact, what is meant by "wielding a big stick"? It means cooking up stories, reversing right and wrong, framing, carrying out criticism in an exaggerated, crude or oversimplified way, prohibiting other people from arguing their cases, using the erroneous to suppress the correct, or adopting an extremely erroneous attitude and method in dealing with things which have a good tendency but have some shortcomings, and mixing up the two different types of contradictions. This kind of "criticism" is basically in violation of the "double hundred" principle. It stifles the liveliness of literature and art creation. We should by no means repeat such mistakes. However, regarding correct, necessary criticism as "wielding a big stick" is an expression of liberalization. At present, there are some works which are not beneficial to the upholding of the four basic principles or the implementation of the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions. Occasionally, there are also some erroneous views which try to resist and get rid of party leadership. We must by no means take a laissez-faire attitude toward these erroneous tendencies. Instead, we must carry out serious and strict criticism as well as necessary and proper struggle in order to ensure that literary and artistic creation will advance along a healthy track.

At present, literature and art critics still have various misgivings. Some are afraid of being accused of "wielding a big stick" or encouraging the ossification of the mind, and others are afraid of ruining relationships and adversely affecting unity. These feelings hinder the unfolding of literature and art criticism. Our literature and art critics should try to overcome the state of laxness and weakness, display vigor and actively take up the weapon of literature and art criticism. As long as our criticism is carried out on the basis of the four basic principles and the "double hundred" principle, and as long as we give reasons and seek truth from facts, we should not have any worries. This is because if the contradictions are not resolved, they will be aggravated. On the contrary, if the contradictions are promptly resolved through criticism and debate, unity and solidarity will be promoted and literature and art will also be developed.

Literature and art criticism includes criticizing the bad works, affirming the good ones, pointing out the existing problems and summing up the achievements. As Lu Xun said: "A critic's duty does not include only the elimination of malign weeds, but also the nurturing of good flowers." Once the critics understand this principle, they will no longer be bogged down in "criticisms" and writers will not reject "criticisms." Literature and art criticism is a regular work. We should carry it out little by little without a letup. We should not raise a hue and cry, or be impatient and reckless, nor should we launch a campaign or carry out siege. In literary and artistic creation, we should pay attention to the social effects. In criticism, we should also pay attention to social effects.

In his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Literature and art criticism is a complex question. It requires much special study." Some criticisms are ineffective. This is usually because the critics lack a good and thorough understanding of literary and artistic phenomena and fail to analyze specific works. Thus, these criticisms are oversimplified, rigid, subjective and arbitrary. Of course, this kind of criticism will adversely affect the implementation of the "double hundred" principle. Our literature and art critics must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, master the world outlook and methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, seriously study the Marxist theory on literature and art and the party's principles and policies on literature and art, earnestly study society, earnestly understand the current situation of literature and art and the history of literature and art in China and in other countries, combine the principle of party spirit with the laws governing art, try to enhance the level of literature and art criticism and make new contributions to the healthy development and prosperity of socialist literature and art.

LIAONING RIBAO DISCOURAGES SYMPATHY FOR CRITICIZED

HK280728 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Zhang Qingmin [1728 1987 3046]: "We Can Do Without This Kind of 'Sympathy'"]

[Text] In recent years, there has been a liberalization tendency on the ideological and cultural front that wants to break away from the socialist road and from party leadership. Although this is only a minor tendency, we definitely must not neglect or deny it. It is necessary as well as normal to carry out criticism of erroneous opinions and writings with this kind of tendency. However, in this kind of normal democratic life there is nevertheless a kind of abnormal phenomenon, and that is, a handful of comrades have shown unprincipled sympathy for those criticized and even backed and encouraged them and aired their grievances. They not only are not helping those erring comrades to recognize their mistakes, they are also hindering them from unifying understanding and heightened their ideology. This kind of "sympathy" is really unacceptable.

Some people think that sympathy for people criticized is an expression of having a sense of justice. Actually, this is not entirely true. Those who have been subjected to criticism are heroes. This was an abnormal social phenomenon appearing under the unique historical condition of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which reversed right and wrong and even reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves. At that time, many upright party members and intellectuals were criticized without cause. People who did not cower before Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk expressed deep sympathy for those criticized. This could indeed be called a righteous act of upholding the truth and holding fast to principle. However, today, when the historical reversal has been returned to normal, some people are still using this kind of perspective to assess criticism and self-criticism. Is this not returning to the former road of making no distinction between right and wrong or even reversing right and wrong?

Another thing closely related to this is that some of the unprincipled ideas are influenced by a habitual state of mind: they go for whomever is in power. When an erroneous viewpoint or a piece of writing is criticized, they automatically side with the one criticized. Sometimes, without even reading the work of the author or understanding fully the idea criticized, they step forward with the air of a champion of the oppressed to denounce the one making the criticism. Even now, the way of thinking of some of the comrades in appraising people and things has not gone beyond the framework of "going against the tide" and still clings to the general orientation of "pointing the spearhead upward." This can only be described as an aftermath of the 10 years of internal disorder.

Also, some people show unprincipled sympathy for those criticized mainly because their thinking in certain respects is identical to that of the people criticized. Therefore, instead of saying that this kind of sympathy is caused by a sense of fair play, it would be better to say that it is because they are in the same boat. This is a very unhealthy sentiment. When a comrade has been criticized for making mistakes, comrades with similar mistakes must make a self-examination, sum up the lesson with the one criticized, draw political nourishment from it and raise their political consciousness together. Only in this way can they really achieve the purpose of "when a person is criticized, everybody will receive an education," and can criticism and self-criticism really become a powerful weapon for improving the party's combat effectiveness. However, some of the people are not doing this. They take the stand of the comrades who have made mistakes and show them sympathy, encouragement and even praise. They think that as long as the comrades making mistakes can weather the criticism, their own mistakes will also become correct. Little do they realize that this stupidity will cause harm to others and themselves. They will only sink deeper and deeper into the morass of mistakes along with the criticized comrades.

A comrade who made mistakes will cause harm to the party and the people. This is distressing. Some of the comrades also become distressed upon recognizing their mistakes. Therefore, we should show them sympathy and concern and make allowances for them. However, this definitely does not mean that we can be indulgent or lenient toward their mistakes. It is wrong to cover up personal mistakes or the mistakes of others for fear of criticism. This will only result in the patient getting worse until the disease becomes incurable. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: We must stand up for the truth and there must be a clear-cut stand for the truth. Compromise, concession or assuming a vague and ambiguous attitude toward matters of principle regarding right and wrong will cause inestimable harm to the cause of the party. Therefore, we advocate the need of upholding principle and carrying out serious criticism and resolute struggle against any mistake jeopardizing the cause of the party.

Naturally, we oppose unprincipled sympathy. However, this absolutely does not mean that we must be cold and indifferent toward those criticized or regard them as "the object of universal condemnation." We must show sympathy and concern for those criticized, help them and make allowances for them. However, this kind of sympathy must be based on distinguishing between right and wrong. We must help those comrades who have made mistakes to recognize their mistakes and to correct them. This is the genuine comradely sympathy we advocate.

BRIEFS

LIAONING RAINSTORM -- Liaoning Province's Liaoyang municipality was hit by a rainstorm on the afternoon of 21 September. Some 36 production teams in 15 brigades were stricken by hail, rainstorms and strong winds. According to preliminary statistics, some 2,000 mu of grain fields, 1,500 mu of cotton fields and 2,000 mu of vegetable fields were affected. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Sep 81 SK]

REGIONAL SUPPORT VOICED FOR YE JIANYING PLAN

Gansu CPPCC Committee

SK030731 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 1 October, the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, various democratic parties and the federation of industrialists and businessmen held a joint forum to discuss NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's talk to a XINHUA reporter. The forum was chaired by Wang Shijie, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending were some standing committee members and members of the provincial CPPCC committee, responsible persons of democratic parties and the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen and some minority and religious personages. Participants at the forum vigorously expressed their views. They held that Chairman Ye Jianying's talk conforms to the current trend, to the people's will and to our national conditions. They expressed their firm support for the talk and pledged to contribute to the return of Taiwan to the motherland, the great cause of the unification of the motherland and the great plan of developing China.

Xining Residents, Military

SK030715 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The people of various nationalities of various circles in Xining municipality and the masses of commanders and fighters jubilantly celebrated the 32d anniversary of PRC's founding and the new achievements on socialist construction on various fronts with rich and colorful activities. While celebrating the anniversary and achievements, the people of various nationalities of various circles and patriotic personages also showed their deep concern for the Taiwan compatriots on the other side of the Taiwan Strait. Particularly following the important remarks of NPC Chairman Ye Jianying, which further explain the policies for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful unification, the people hoped more eagerly that the masses of Taiwan compatriots would return to the embrace of the motherland and that the Taiwan authorities would put the righteous cause and the national interests above everything else and make joint efforts to accomplish the great cause of the unification of the motherland.

GANSU PREPARES FOR 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK021233 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Gansu provincial preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution convened its second plenary session 29 September. Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the preparatory committee, presided. Other vice chairmen, including Li Dengying, Yang Zhilin, Qiang Zixiu, Lu Zongliang, Yan Shutang and Yang Hanlie, attended the session.

After reviewing previous preparatory work, the session decided on the following activities:

1. On the morning of 8 October, a ceremony to pay respect to the bronze statue of Sun Yat-sen and a visit to the 1911 revolution exhibition at the Sun Yat-sen memorial hall.
2. On the morning of 5 October, a forum to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.
3. On the morning of 10 October, a ceremonious rally at the auditorium of the provincial people's government attended by people of all nationalities. Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, will speak at the rally.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON ENDING RESISTANCE TO CRITICISM

HK020209 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 2

["Weekly Commentary" column by Cheng Tianxiang [4453 1131 4382]: "Eliminate Resistance to Criticism"]

[Text] Criticism is a fine tradition of our party. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "We must properly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the party's correct principles, uproot factionalism, oppose anarchism and extreme individualism and eradicate such unhealthy tendencies as the practice of seeking perks and privileges." This is a new task encompassed in the weapon of criticism in accordance with our historical experiences and lessons and in view of the present ideological problems within and outside the party.

In order to correctly carry out criticism, we must recognize that there is resistance, obstructing people from wielding this powerful weapon. Due to the long-term influence and sabotage of the "leftist" errors and the 10 years of internal disorder, criticism has not been carried out in a proper way. Excessive struggle rather than normal criticism was practiced. So, criticism, which is a "disinfectant," and good for the unity and progress of the revolutionary ranks, has not functioned properly and quite a few people have become reluctant to carry out criticism or turn pale at the mere mention of it. Thus, the effect of "curing the sickness to save the patient" has been counteracted. As a result, some people are reluctant to carry out or to listen to criticism.

"Running water never stagnates and a door hinge never gets worm-eaten." In order to keep the body of our party from being contaminated, we must never give up this effective weapon of criticism within our party and our revolutionary ranks. At present, as the general mood of society and the party's work style has not yet been improved, in order to make our party and the revolutionary ranks more powerful, overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the party's correct principles, including the corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalization and encourage healthy trends and overcome unhealthy ones, it is all the more necessary to eliminate resistance and properly carry out criticism and self-criticism.

To cure a sickness, we must make a radical cure. Since the resistance to criticism is a result of the "leftist" ideology, to eliminate this resistance, it is necessary to first overcome the "leftist" ideology. For this purpose, we must pay attention to the following three points: First, criticism must be aimed at helping those who are criticized. We must adhere to the principle of starting from the desire for unity, clarifying right and wrong and unifying ideology through criticism and self-criticism to arrive at a new unity. We must oppose such phenomena as "finding faults in others," "raising criticism to the higher plane of principle" and using criticism as a "bludgeon." Second, we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts. Criticism must be faithful and appropriate without exaggeration or understatement. Third, we must pay attention to the method of criticism. This is to say, criticism should be entirely fair and reasonable. We must adhere to the principle of convincing people with reasoning, allowing people to criticize and then to explain or counter-criticize.

Time is needed to overcome this resistance. However, if we carry out criticism correctly and pay enough attention to the method of criticism, we will surely win support from the broad masses of cadres and people, and gradually bring about a fine atmosphere in our society. However, it will be an attitude of irresponsibility toward the party's cause and the people's interests if we do not eliminate this resistance and dare not to advocate criticism, and just worry about this resistance. This will, in the long run, bring great harm to our socialist modernization. Let us raise our consciousness and unify our thinking by taking up and correctly wielding the weapon of criticism, and march forward in step!

DENG XIAOPING COMMENTS ON TAIWAN'S RETURN

OWO21526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, told Nilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy here today "the Taiwan question has always been a vital issue for us. This is an issue that concerns the reunification of the motherland."

He said, "Chairman Ye Jianying's recent nine-point proposal concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification is a fair and reasonable guideline and policy that is advanced on basis of the present situation. Internationally it attracted favorable response and is sure to win the support of the Taiwan compatriots. I regard the nine-point proposal acceptable for the Taiwan authorities," he said.

The meeting between Deng Xiaoping and Nilde Iotti took place in the Great Hall of the People.

PRC READY FOR TRANSPORT TIES WITH TAIWAN

OWO30416 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- Peng Deqing, minister of communications, told a XINHUA reporter that the Ministry of Communications has decided to notify all ports and shipping units along the coast to immediately make all preparations for the establishment of transport relations with Taiwan.

Peng Deqing said: Chairman Ye's statement is like pouring water off a steep roof. It is very reasonable and extremely popular. All the workers and staff members in the Ministry of Communications warmly support this statement. He said: Since the NPC Standing Committee issued the "message to Taiwan compatriots" on New Year's Day in 1979, the crew members on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have exchanged friendly visits on several occasions. At the foreign ports, they watched movies and ate meals together just like members of the same family. People in the navigation field both on the mainland and in Taiwan are making great contributions toward accomplishing the great cause of national reunification at an early date. Peng Deqing said: The Ministry of Communications is ready to establish transport relations with Taiwan at any time. At the same time, the ministry has made a decision in this regard as follows:

1. It is ready to send passenger ships on a regular and scheduled basis from Shanghai, Xiamen and Guangzhou to Taiwan's ports in Jilong and Gaoxiong to make things convenient for the people on the mainland and Taiwan for the exchange of academic, cultural and sports activities, and for tourism or other activities such as visiting relatives and friends.
2. It is ready to send cargo ships on a regular and scheduled basis from the coastal ports on the mainland to the ports in Taiwan to strengthen commercial ties and exchange commodities for both sides of the strait.
3. At all times, our rescue units and ships on the high seas will rescue any ship from Taiwan in distress which needs rescue when it is sailing or fishing in the strait. At the same time, they will make it convenient for ships from Taiwan to seek shelter from natural disasters at the coastal ports of the mainland.
4. It welcomes personages working for the communications and shipping departments in Taiwan to visit the coastal ports on the mainland and spend their vacations there.

5. At the same time, it is ready to negotiate with the communications or shipping departments in Taiwan on affairs with regard to the establishment of transport relations between the mainland and Taiwan. It is willing to work out the specific time and location for such negotiations with the departments.

Peng Deqing said: It is hoped that the Taiwan compatriots will work hand in hand with the people on the mainland to realize the establishment of transport, trade and postal relations, to facilitate activities such as visiting relatives and tourism and to accomplish the great cause of national reunification at an early date.

CAAC DECISION ON TAIWAN AIR TRAFFIC ANNOUNCED

OW030908 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- To carry out the policy on Taiwan's return to the motherland which Chairman Ye Jianying has further elucidated, the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China [CAAC] has announced that it has made three decisions:

1. The civilian airlines on the mainland have made all preparations for civilian aircraft to fly to cities in Taiwan at any time so as to make things convenient for the people of all nationalities on the mainland and Taiwan for the exchange of academic, cultural and sports activities, for tourism and other activities such as visiting relatives and friends and for the development of trade relations.
2. In case of any emergency situation, Taiwan civilian aircraft may land on and take off from the airports of civilian airlines on the mainland. The airports on the mainland will give protection for safety and offer service facilities.
3. The CAAC is ready to negotiate at any time with the aviation departments on Taiwan on affairs with regard to the establishment of air transport between the mainland and Taiwan. It is willing to work out the specific time and location for such negotiations with the departments. It suggests that before an agreement on air link is reached, the air transport enterprises on the mainland and their counterparts on Taiwan act as business agents for each other to handle passenger, postal and cargo transport in a cooperative way.

Declaring the above decisions to XINHUA reporters, Shen Tu, director of the CAAC, said: Chairman Ye Jianying's elaboration on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of the motherland's peaceful reunification is most welcomed by the people. The policy he elaborated has shown the utmost tolerance and patience and represented the common wishes of all the people in China, including the compatriots in Taiwan, and Overseas Chinese. We staff members and workers of civil air transport departments warmly and resolutely support this policy.

Director Shen Tu said: Since the NPC Standing Committee issued the "message to Taiwan compatriots" in 1979, we have made efforts for the realization of the motherland's reunification at an early date. We have repeatedly proposed negotiations with the Taiwan authorities on affairs with regard to the establishment of an air bridge between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Civil aviation workers on the mainland and their counterparts in Taiwan have also made contacts. Shen Tu also hoped that workers and friends in Taiwan's aviation circles would attach great importance to the national cause, develop patriotic spirit and make contributions to realizing the great cause of the motherland's reunification at an early date.

PRC INVITES TAIWAN FIGURES TO 1911 ANNIVERSARY

HK260229 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0135 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Qu Wu [1448 2976], secretary general of the preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, said today that after nearly 1 year of serious work the preparations for commemorating the anniversary are now more or less complete.

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PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

In order to have our Taiwan compatriots join with us in marking the anniversary of this great democratic revolutionary movement in China's history, led by Mr Sun Yat-sen, on behalf of the preparatory committee I again invite veterans of the 1911 revolution, descendants of the revolutionary martyrs, researchers of the revolution, and scholars of Sun Yat-sen's thought who are in Taiwan to come to Beijing to take part in the celebrations.

Qu Wu said this when answering a ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter's questions on the progress of preparatory work for marking the revolution's anniversary.

He was asked: What reaction has there been from Taiwan since the invitation was issued to them?

He replied: The preparatory committee's first plenary session in May issued a formal invitation to Taiwan. In addition to unreasonably rejecting and hampering this invitation, the Taiwan authorities have launched all kinds of attacks and slanders against the commemoration activities on the mainland of the motherland. This is completely unreasonable and unpopular.

The 1911 revolution was a great democratic revolution led by Mr Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the feudal Qing Dynasty rule and established a democratic republic system. As everyone knows, it is the CCP that inherited and carried forward the spirit of the 1911 revolution and led the Chinese people through long revolutionary struggles to finally overthrow the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratism oppressing the Chinese people, to establish the People's Republic of China, to complete the task of the Chinese democratic revolution, and also to victoriously carry out socialist revolution and construction. The mainland of the motherland has now completely accomplished and in many aspects far surpassed the ideals of Mr Sun Yat-sen. The 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution is now close. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will regard the great historic achievements of Mr Sun Yat-sen and the nation's righteous cause as the most important things, and assist, not hamper, those figures concerned in Taiwan who wish to come to attend the commemoration activities. On behalf of the preparatory committee, I again solemnly invite veterans of the 1911 revolution, descendants of the revolutionary martyrs, researchers of the revolution and scholars of Sun Yat-sen's thought who are in Taiwan to come to Beijing to take part in the commemoration activities. The preparatory committee will pay all their traveling, accommodation and other expenses. We guarantee them freedom to come and go, and will afford them every convenience.

TAIWAN COINS BEAR CHIANG, NOT SUN, IMAGE

OW221445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA) -- Of the three gold and one silver coins the Taiwan authorities will issue in October "in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the republic," none is engraved with Dr Sun Yat-sen's image, but all are engraved with Chiang Kai-shek's pictures. This practice of substituting Chiang Kai-shek for Sun Yat-sen and distorting the history of the 1911 revolution cannot but make a laughingstock of the Taiwan authorities themselves.

Even the Hong Kong WANREN RIBAO, which is related to the Kuomintang, has expressed rather strong disapproval of such a practice by the Taiwan authorities. In a 14 September article the paper says: "Dr Sun Yat-sen was the father of the republic, and no one can replace him." "In commemorating the 1911 revolution, how can Dr Sun Yat-sen be written off?" The article adds: The "gold coins in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution" issued by the Chinese Communist Party not only "bear a standing image" of Dr Sun Yat-sen "but also show Soong Ching Ling's inscription." But in issuing the memorial coins Taipei has chosen "not to use a portrait of the father of the republic, which is a grievous mistake."

TAIWAN REACTS TO MAINLAND UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

Legislator for Countermeasures

OW021433 Taipei CNA in English 1353 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, 2 Oct (CNA) -- Legislator Jao Ying-chi Friday urged the government to take effective countermeasures against the united front "peace talks" launched by the Peiping regime recently. Speaking at an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, Jao said that the government should also explain clearly to not only the Chinese people at home and abroad, but also to all foreign countries about the Republic of China's unequivocal rejection of Peiping regime's tricks.

He used Chinese Communist tyrannical rule of Tibet as a lesson to warn against any illusion of so-called "special administrative area" as offered by Yeh Chien-ying, "chairman of the National People's Congress" of the Peiping regime to Taiwan. "Yeh's tricks may bluff some short-sighted people for sometimes, but he can never cheat us who have already see through the communists' united front tricks," he stressed.

The Chinese Communist propaganda probably aimed at tricking the U.S. Government, pretending that the Peiping regime is peace-loving and wants to negotiate with this country, he said. "If we reject their tricks, then the Chinese Communists will put the fault on our side and attempt to poison the friendly relations existing between the U.S. and the Republic of China."

Jao pointed out that another aim of the Peiping regime is to divide the people in the Republic of China so as to attain its goal of infiltration and subversion.

Sun: No Compromise

OW021427 Taipei CNA in English 1336 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] peace talk tricks by reiterating that "our struggle with the Chinese Communists is between the three principles of the people and the communist system as well as between benevolence and tyranny."

In reply to a question by legislator Jao Ying-chi at an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, Premier Sun said, "we are not struggling for power or territory. Millions upon millions of our suffering mainland compatriots stand on the brink of a terrible abyss. We cannot abandon our rightful position and lofty goal and hold a candle for the devil."

The full text of Premier Sun's answer to legislator Jao is as follows:

"Legislator Jao's four-point interpellation reflects his farsightedness and has my respect. I appreciate his suggestions of countermeasures to the government and express my personal thanks to him.

"Legislator Jao tells how Tibet was communized by the Chinese Communists. This is a convincing example of the malicious intent of their united front conspiracies. Not only the Chinese should remember this lesson. I also hope the people of the world will see through the communists' united front tricks and not be deceived. Our struggle with the Chinese Communists is between the three principles of the people and the communist system as well as between benevolence and tyranny. We are not struggling for power or territory. Millions upon millions of our suffering mainland compatriots stand on the brink of a terrible abyss. We cannot abandon our rightful position and lofty goal and hold a candle for the devil.

"On September 30 our government spokesman commented on united front statements made through Yeh Chien-ying. Today I shall take this opportunity to make some supplementary points.

"First, we should not regard the nine-point overture of the Chinese communists as specific. It has not gone to the heart of the problem, which is whether China should adopt a free and democratic system or a totalitarian and dictatorial one. For the sake of all the Chinese people in time to come, the Government of the Republic of China is protecting both the interests of today and those of the distant future. We want to ensure a happy life not only for the people on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu but also for our compatriots on the mainland. All our endeavors are aimed at seeking freedom, democracy and progress for the whole of China. We (?pledge) to assure the happiness and well-being of all our compatriots.

"Second, the Taiwan Straits confrontation has continued for more than 30 years. Essentially, it emerges from two completely different systems. We implement benevolent rule, whereas the Chinese Communists enforce a tyrannical one, so there is no room for compromise. This is wholly different from the Chinese communists' claim that the confrontation represents merely the rivalry between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and that peace will dawn as soon as the two parties come to share political power. For China's unification, we insist on the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of China: establishment of a democratic republic of the people, by the people and for the people based on Dr Sun Yat-Sen's three principles of the people. China's future must be rooted in the aspirations of the whole Chinese population. It is not a party-to-party problem. All national affairs must be dealt with in accordance with our constitutional processes. We can consider nothing less.

"Third, the Chinese communists have recently besmirched the history of the national revolution with their phony attempt to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Wuchang uprising in 1911. The 1911 revolution had nothing to do with the Chinese communists, and the nation-founding ideals of the revolution were a world apart from the Chinese communists' ideology and system. If the Chinese communists really meant to commemorate the revolution and show respect for Dr Sun Yat-sen's ideals and advocacies, they would give their allegiance to Dr Sun Yatsen's three principles of the people, return to the national system established by his revolution and strive for the happiness and bright future of all the Chinese people.

"Finally, I want to point to the undeniable fact that the [words indistinct] trying to strengthen their united front offensive. On the one hand, they seek to stir up discord among our compatriots at home and abroad in an effort to reinforce their infiltration and subversion. On the other hand, they are generating a smokescreen consisting of 'third-time cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party' to divert attention from the discontent and resistance of the people on the mainland and to assuage their craving for our system. Even more maliciously, they seek to project a false image of peace internationally to facilitate their goal of isolating the Republic of China. We have every hope that our foreign friends will understand what this Chinese Communist united front conspiracy is all about and not be deceived. We also hope our compatriots overseas will increase their vigilance and strengthen their unity so as to swash the Chinese communist united front offensive."

Commentary Snubs Proposal

OW031440 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "The Chinese Communists Flaunt United Front Flag High"]

[Text] The Chinese communists flaunted a united front flag up to the top of the sky on the eve of their mainland [word indistinct] day. They sounded a new call for unification based on talks between the Kuomintang of China, the ruling party, and the Chinese Communist Party. Answering the communists, our government spokesman Dr James Soong said that the China problem has nothing to do with any partisan rivalry for power. China unification is not a party problem. It is a people's problem which can be solved just as soon as mainland leaders abandon communism when the people get rid of this alien and absolute tyranny.

The communists called for party talks because they dare not recognize the existence of the Republic of China and its government. It is the Republic of China which is sovereign for China, not the Chinese Communist Party, or even the Kuomintang. This country has a legitimate government that is also sovereign for the Chinese mainland. It is a government established under the constitution and our various parliamentary parties. It is a government of leaders elected by the people, or their representative. The Kuomintang is our majority party but it could not decide the fate of China any more than the young China party or the democratic socialist could.

As Dr Soong said that the only way to bring about national unification is to abandon the communist system which is rejected by the Chinese people and fulfill the people's aspirations for constitutional government of the people, by the people and for the people, the government spokesman also pointed out that there is nothing substantially new in the latest communist propaganda move. They have said all of this before at one time or another -- negotiations, change of mail and people, autonomy for Taiwan -- although the communists now speak of a high degree of self-government rather than real autonomy. Looked at in one way, the communist statement is (?speaking as admitting) that communism has failed and the three principles of the people have succeeded on Taiwan. We are told that we could have our own way of life and our free enterprise economy. Never in history has a regime exerting authority over a subcontinent and hundreds of millions of people humbled itself to such a point. The communists are telling even the people on the mainland they would allow an enclave of freedom and prosperity within a vast expanse of tyranny and poverty. Of course, this is only window dressing, only the web bound across the trap. The communist intention is clearly visible than (?its) surface. [as heard] There is not one mention of the Republic of China; our democratically elected government is ignored. Taiwan is to have autonomy without government and armed forces without direction. It is to be allowed to trade with foreign countries, [yet] they cannot have any representation with them. For us, the communist unification ploy is clear and present danger. We will have nothing to do with it. At the same time, we must not underestimate the communist potential for influencing foreigners. Some who are not their tools or apologists may ask us why we don't talk and what we have to lose. The answer is that we have a country and our life to lose, not to mention the hope of our compatriots on the mainland. Showing through [words indistinct] of the communist statement is the determination to lure us with smiles and promises and then trample us to death in the landing of their armed forces. The communists mentioned the Kuomintang had negotiated with them twice before. Here, without gaining any assistance against the (?invading) Japanese and as a prelude to the loss of a subcontinent that the intention of the communists is unchanged. [sentence as heard] In Dr Soong's words, the intention is the subjugation of free China.

Soong Dismisses Offer

OW031411 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Matsu, 3 Oct (CNA) -- Dr James Soong's dismissal of the Chinese communist offer of peace talks has been broadcast to the China mainland from Matsu.

In the broadcast, the Republic of China's government information office chief said the unification of China is the common wish of all the Chinese people. Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu are not separated from the mainland by the Taiwan Straits but by two inimical systems: one of benevolence and the other of tyranny. Soong also urged the public on the mainland and the communist ca'tres to abandon the communist system and implement Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people, the only way, he said, to bring about national unification.

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